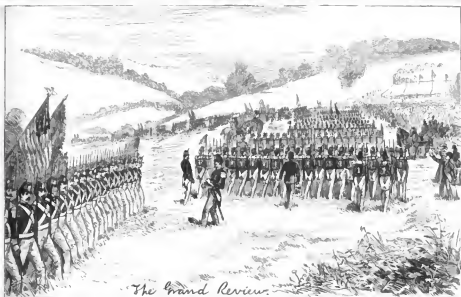




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THE GERMAN COLLISION.

Two German destroyers (Gruers) departed in the accompanying morning took place on the morning of the 21st of May. Two days before, these German vessels, the *Gruers Kurfürst*, the *König Wilhelm*, and the *Prinzess*, belonging to the German navy, took their departure from Wilhelmshaven, the only port at Flanders, and finally proceeded to Flanders and the Mediterranean. Passing Dover, in the English Channel, at 2:45 a.m. on the date mentioned, the ships proceeded quickly toward west, as how late, they reached Folkestone—a point half way between Folkestone and Calais. The *Gruers Kurfürst* was within less than ten ship's length of the *König Wilhelm*, bearing slightly ahead of the beam. This was her main and bowing and distance; but in reality she was even nearer, and probably not more than one length interval between the two ships. In this formation the German squadron came across two sailing vessels headed to the wind on the port tack, and consequently standing across the bows of both destroyers. The *Gruers Kurfürst* had first to give way, which she did at the proper time, and strictly in accordance with the rule of the road, putting her helm, and passing under the stern of the first of these two steamers. But the *König Wilhelm*, which was close to the *Gruers Kurfürst* at the time, and steering a course parallel to her, endeavored at first to cross the bows of the merchant vessel, but finding she had no room for this maneuver, rapidly changed her course, and putting her helm hard a port, she stood under the stern of the merchant vessel. Meanwhile the *Gruers Kurfürst* had resumed her original course, and was then lying right across the bows of the *König Wilhelm* as she came under the stern of the sailing bark, almost at right angles to the original course. At this critical moment the two ironclads were in dangerous proximity to one another, and it became a responsibility for either to give way or the other to clear out of the way. The captain of the *Gruers Kurfürst*, seeing the terrible proximity of the *König Wilhelm*, immediately put her helm to full speed, hoping to cross her bows, but the space would not allow it. He then gave the order to port his helm, hoping to let his ship pass under the stern of the *König Wilhelm*; but unfortunately for this, also, there was neither time nor room, and the only effect of the helm must have been that the stem of the *Gruers Kurfürst*, swinging rapidly toward the approaching danger, must have interfered to the favor of the shock. The officer in charge of the *König Wilhelm* had given the order to port the helm to clear the bows of the sailing vessel. He immediately ordered the helm to be steered when he saw his vessel close, with the intention of clearing up alongside the *Gruers Kurfürst* in their former position. But the helm was not heeded, and instead of swinging the helm and port to starboard, the helm was still on port. The *König Wilhelm*, seeing the helm, and the intention of the *Gruers Kurfürst* to clear the bows of the sailing vessel, was actually going full speed ahead at the moment of the collision. It is not to be wondered at if engines to stop a ponderous vessel, weighing some four thousand tons, and gliding at the speed of ten knots through smooth water, in so short a space. The *Gruers Kurfürst* was going west at ten knots, and the *König Wilhelm* at four knots. The actual shock was very slightly felt on board the *König Wilhelm*, though it did great damage to her bows. The shock on board the *Gruers Kurfürst* was felt far more. The ship lurched heavily on the bows, and she was a few seconds



THE COLLISION OFF FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, BETWEEN TWO GERMAN IRONCLAD DESTROYERS.

the *König Wilhelm* had been struck and brought down the main-top-gallant mast on the quarter-deck. The quarter boats were swept away, and the damaged ship from the stern end on the opposite side from the front of the blow, and then rolled back, when she lurched into the great hole in her side. Before the water all round her had been destroyed, for the ram of the *König Wilhelm* gave deadly indication, for the *Gruers Kurfürst* it has received, of the work it did.

On board the *Gruers Kurfürst* there was little or no time for gasp. The boats on one side were smashed, and those on the other could hardly be got into the water, as the ship was lying on one side, and the other side being uppermost, the boats merely lay on the bottom or side of the ship. The *Gruers Kurfürst* had unfortunately been moving in some unusual place between the boom-boats, as the masts were being raised; so that it was useless to attempt to get them out, and thus a mass of straps was withold

from many poor fellows who were drowned. The ship for a very few minutes swung round and made a circle before, and her with her deck exposed to the view of the people on the beach at Folkestone. It appears to have been the intention of the captain to beach his ship immediately, but this was impossible, even at the high rate of speed at which he was going. The water poured down the masts, the steam from the engine-room escaped, the masts were driven up the hatchway, and some few escaped up the steps which led up

inside the waterline. The compartments were found under to the first moment it was evident to save the ship port side, it was not as the equilibrium was lost, and it was where it was lying. In sinking to different windows appeared, looking down, crew who have been

inside the waterline. The compartments were found under to the first moment it was evident to save the ship port side, it was not as the equilibrium was lost, and it was where it was lying. In sinking to different windows appeared, looking down, crew who have been



RESCUE OF SURVIVORS FROM THE TURRET-SHIP "GROSSER KURFÜRST."

whether the ship was sinking, and if the water was coming down on him. Then he appeared to come across another column of smoke which reached him up to the surface, where he caught hold of a spar and saved his life. The captain also went down, but came up again and was saved. The officer of the watch was drowned. There were some thirty of the sailors who, in spite of the darkness and confusion of the boatmen, standing on the fore-

cast, threw themselves over the bows and succeeded in saving two. But the ship was sinking too fast for them, and they were caught in the setting which is stretched under the jib-boom, and, thus entangled, were carried down with the ship. The whole number that perished was 304; there were 216 picked up, including twenty three officers, while six officers lost their lives.

Through this disaster the German navy lost one of its most important ironclads. The *Grosser Kurfürst* (Gross Kurfürst) was a magnificent ves-

sel, and occupied six years in building. From the beginning she was destined to Germany, but her keel was laid in the great navy yard at Wilhelmshaven in the month of December, 1888, she was launched on the 17th of September, 1893. Her cost is estimated at \$20,000,000. The *Gross Kurfürst* (King William) was originally intended for a Turkish vessel. She was designed by the constructor of the British navy. While still incomplete she was transferred to the Prussian government, and her keel was laid at Kiel, and

on the Thames, on the 11th of April, 1894.

The *Kurfürst* is 360 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth, and has a draught of water of 15 feet; with a tonnage displacement of 20,000 tons. She has engines of 11,000 nominal and 12,000 indicated horse-power, by Maffei & Co. She has armor 10 inches thick, and carries on an extremely powerful battery, consisting of sixteen 14-inch guns upon the main-deck, and five 16-inch guns upon the upper deck. She is a rapid ship, with a most formidable main bow. It will be seen from these particulars that the *Kurfürst* is one of the most powerful sea-going ships in the world.

The dimensions of the *Grosser Kurfürst* were as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 360 feet; extreme breadth, 65 feet; depth in hold, 15 feet; her draught was 15 feet, and her extreme displacement 21,000 tons. The hull was divided by transverse bulkheads into twelve water-tight compartments. The curved line 10-inch Krupp steel guns in her turret, and a couple of 4-inch Krupp guns on her deck. The thickness of her armor was 4 inches at the water-line and 7 inches on the sides, while the iron walls of her turret were 16 inches in thickness. The backing curved from 10 inches at the water-bulk to 4 feet on the sides. The nominal horse-power of her engines was 11,000. The commander of the *Grosser Kurfürst* was Captain Gustav Bressan, who formerly served in the British Royal Navy. The total complement of officers and men belonging to this magnificent ship was 300, but there had been left behind at Wilhelmshaven.

The fate of the *Grosser Kurfürst* is a fearful reminder of the dangers connected with vessels of the modern type. If such things can happen with a vessel designed of the one kind against the other, what can we expect when the effort to destroy is made in gun combat, and when one ship of this kind is propelled against another with the utmost force of which it is capable? But old wooden vessels were not thus fitted to each other. They came into collision from time to time, but managed to get off more easily—a bit a broken bowsprit, perhaps, and with cracked timbers, but with their floating power unimpaired. As ironclads it is once a heavier and a more modern marine. The shock caused by a blow is felt upon smaller vessels much less than this ironclad. Great speed was unnecessary to accomplish the result. The weight of the vessel makes up for the want of velocity, and the momentum of the blow is tremendous. Besides by land it is well understood, have become less rather than more likely to such improvement that has been made in the weapon of destruction; but certainly our losses by sea have only increased with the introduction of the weapon and its safety involved.

VALLEY FENCE.

The celebration of the bicentennial-anniversary of the establishment of Valley Forge by the Revolutionary army after the severe winter of 1777-78 took place on the 15th of June. It was a great success. Between thirty and forty thousand people were present on the grounds. The site of the old camp is one of the loveliest spots in the State; and looking on the early wooded hills, bright with the fresh verdure of June, it was difficult to realize there is imagination with snow, and people there with the half-frozen, half-starved bones of a hundred years ago.

The commemorative services were conducted under the direction of the Valley Forge Centennial Association. They began at sunrise with a Federal salute, and continued through the entire day. A band had been provided, capable of furnishing music for the people, and the patriotic services were held in church. There was a religious service at nine o'clock in the morning, after which there was a free military review. An array so could give additional interest to the occasion, and to leave as an interesting historical address by Colonel Theodore W. Swan, an oration by Horace Austin Brown, and two commemorative



GROUP OF SANSUCK DEBARS.—(Illustrated by W. R. Jackson.)

INDIAN TROUBLES.

THE outbreak of the Sansuck and other Indians living on the Flat Reservation has, without question, been provoked by the capricious and bad faith of the white agents. Mr. Foss, the Delegate in Congress from Idaho Territory, asserts that these Indians have been robbed of their annuities, and made desperate by wanton oppression. Rising at last of obtaining redress, they began several months ago to make preparations for war. About the middle of last May a large proportion of the

Sansuck went to Fremont Valley and Big Cotton Prairie, the usual resort of the Indians of all South-west Idaho. A large portion of the Indians from Fort Hall Agency and a portion of the Indians from Malheur Agency, in Oregon, assembled at Big Cotton Prairie and in its vicinity. These included many of the small bands of Indians scattered over Southern Idaho. Soon after their arrival they began killing stock, and made hostile demonstrations in the vicinity of Big Cotton Prairie. On the 25th of May they killed the first settlers, and so the threatened war began.

Mr. Foss further says, in regard to their plan of operations, that they have selected for their present field of action a locality very easy of access, approaching in natural means of penetration the best lands of the Indians. It is broken up by deep canyons and gulches, and so it affords natural defenses almost insurmountable. It can be defended by the Indians against greatly superior forces.

The Sansucks are a small tribe of Shoshone stock, who roam over the desert plains of Idaho and portions of the surrounding Territories. They were first found about the Blue Mountains. In

1855 BOWENVILLE met them on the Snake River, near the mouth of the Fortness. He described them as "numbering about 120 lodges. They are brave and cunning warriors, and deadly foes of the Blackfeet, whom they easily overcame in battle when their forces are equal. They are not vainglorious and enterprising in warfare, however, seldom sending parties to attack the Blackfoot towns, but contenting themselves with defending their own territory and homes." These Indians have enjoyed a reputation for friendliness toward the whites, and but for the rapacity and dishonest



LAVA BEDS, IDAHO.—(Illustrated by W. R. Jackson.)

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.



"NEXT TIME."

dealings of agents and centers their powerful attitude would never have been detected.

The latest intelligence, at the time of writing, is that the *Bassania*, in conjunction with the *Pteron*, have gathered in a corner of Oregon, between Rose City, Hahn, and Winesboro, Nevada. They are divided into several bands, widely separated, and if they can be prevented from finding forest, they will be unable to do mischief on a large scale. Isolated sections, however, have been driven from their homes or murdered, and many are threatening their farms on the frontier and seeking the shelter of the forts. The Indians are in a country where they can choose their own ground. They are familiar with every track and corner of the territory over which they are roaming, and the small but potent forces on which the clearest evidence rely for protection labor under immense disadvantages in the pursuit. Our pictures of the region where hostilities have begun show the difficulties of the country.

ANIMAL ENEMIES OF MAN.

None of the most powerful marauders upon human territory belong to the mollusks, or group of the true shell fish, and present themselves as near relatives of the system, usually, and their allies. The mollusks which become of interest to man are either as a gastronomic menu passage, like the *Scapharca*, or a similar shell, or one consisting of two halves. In the first of man's molluscan enemies to which we may direct attention the shell is of small size and so far from lacking the body of the animal, appears to exist merely as an appendage to man's anatomy, like, for want of a better term, we may say the head, although, as every one knows, no distinct head exists in the cephalopod and its kind. Suppose that from the head curvature, bearing its two small shells, a long worm-like or tubular body is extruded, and we may then form a rough and ready but correct idea of the appearance of the famous "ship-worm."

—the *Teredos* of the mariners. This animal was first styled the "ship-worm" by Linnaeus and his contemporaries; and in truth it resembles a worm more than a shell fish neighbor. As a worm, indeed, it was at first classified by naturalists. But subsequent to anatomical science are so deceptive as they are known proverbially to be in common life, and the progress of research afterward duly discovered beneath the worm-like guise of the *Teredos* all the characters of a true mollusk. The long body of the mollusk simply consists of the breathing tubes, by which a new life is introduced in the gills, being extremely developed, the body proper being represented by the small portion beneath the two small shells or attached.

The importance of the ship-worm arises from the use it makes of these apparently insignificant shells, as a boring apparatus; and any one who visits a harbor on a coast where an ocean steamer or a small boat is at anchor will find that the ship-worm has had to see his eyes to secure himself of the attack

and perforation of the ship-worm's labors. Plores of drift wood may be seen to be literally drilled by these mollusks which live in the harbors, they thus penetrate. Each habitation is further secured by the coating with a layer formed by the mollusk body, and the boring for the most part is noted to proceed in the direction of the grain of the wood. The little excavator turns aside in its course, however, when it meets with a knot in the wood, and an iron nail appears of all things to be the ship-worm's greatest obstacle—a fact which has been taken advantage of by way of securing to work of destruction.

Linnaeus long ago designated the ship-worm as the *colymbus* scrogon, and although perhaps the expression as applied to ship is somewhat far-fetched—more in the case of broken-down hulks—and utterly laughable in the case of new, there can be little doubt that, regarded merely from construction, pores, and like openings, the ship-worm is unquestionably a mollusk par excellence. For, it



"A BULL-FIGHT IN ANCIENT ROME."—[from a Picture by A. W. WOOD.]

SOME PRECIOUS STONES.

PRECIOUS were the effects produced by certain precious stones; among others, the heliotrope had special virtues. It was called by astronomers the "Babylonian gem," and it rubbed over with the juice of the herb of its own name, it rendered the wearer infallible. In the Middle Ages the heliotrope which contained many red spots was highly valued, from a belief that the blood of Christ was diffused through the stone. The moon-stone was, as its name implies, venerated from its supposed lunar influence. It is one of the prettiest, though most common, of precious stones in Ceylon. Piny describes it as containing an image of the moon, "which, if the moon be seen," he observes, "daily waxes or wanes, according to the state of that luminary." Chaldeans long about the rock dispersed and

now, and if a person carried one perforated, with the hope of an sea sea through it, he would escape all disasters. Crystal dispelled witchcraft. The chrysoprase gladdened the heart. The chrysolite repelled phantoms, and, what was more remarkable, did people of their fellow. The eyes in the Middle Ages were believed to prevent evil disease by sight and lunatic by day. The paper was a charm of serpents and spiders, and was worn as a talisman in the Roman soldier; Burton, in *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, tells us that, "if hung about the neck, or taken to drink, it much refreshes sorrow and revivifies the heart." The same qualities were attributed to the beryl and topaz. The crystal has been the most popular of all amulet stones, a favorite name was the beryl, "which," says Aubrey, in his *Miscellanea*, "is a kind of crystal that has a weak tincture of red; in this magicians use victims." The

crystal was to consecrate or "charge" them, as the modern term is, for which purpose set stones were used, which are described in Reginald Scott's *Discovery of Witchcraft*. The famous crystal of that prince of squatters, Dr. Dee, is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

The properties of the ruby were well-known in ancient times; it was a panacea for all ailments, it had the power, wherever worn, of discovering its wearer to his home, which would show through the thickest clothes. For this reason it was an infallible remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to." They credit the Magi, as teaching in Persia that stones could be saved by burning again. The amethyst would prove a bane to modern squatters, if, as the ancient asserted, it prevented intoxication. The sapphire and the emerald strengthened the sight—a property said to have been also possessed by

the topazite; but it could confer a still more wonderful gift on its wearer: "Whatever," says Van Helmont, "wears a topazite, so that it or his gold setting touches the skin, may fall from any height, and the stone attracts to itself the whole force of the blow, so that it cracks, and the person is safe." The Romans regarded the diamond with superstitious reverence, and Piny tells us that it bore poison, keeps off enemies, and dispels vain dreams. Ben Jonson, alluding to the electric properties of the diamond, says: "It has an affinity for gold, small particles of which fly toward it." It is also wonderfully sought after by men, which could not be so though they would swallow it up. A marvelous curative power was supposed to exist in a diamond belonging to the Rajah of Matsia, in the island of Sumatra; the Rajah believing that a drought of water in which it had been placed would cure every disease



"ACQUITTED."



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THE NEW FLIGHT MACHINE.—Patented by Piers.—[See Page 545.]



W. F. CARTER, THE CELEBRATED MARKSMAN.—(FURNISHED BY FARM.)



MRS. AGNES D. JENKS.
(FURNISHED BY BARRY, WASHINGTON, D.C.)

MRS. AGNES D. JENKS.

The coolness, self-possession, and pliant shrewdness displayed by this lady under the late assassination of General R. has before the House investigating committee have attracted attention all over the country, and there will be general interest in the portrait which we give of her. She is a lady of attractive appearance and fascinating manners. She is of medium height, and has a full figure, a bright round face, gray, expressive eyes, small mouth, brown hair, and regular features. Her hands are unusually small. She is about thirty-five years old, dresses plainly, and wears no jewelry. In her manners she was very delicate, and always ever-ready.

A WONDERFUL MARKSMAN.

Dr. Curran, whose wonderful exploits with the rifle have excited admiration all over the country, was born at Saratoga, New York, in 1809. When

he was four years old his parents removed to Wisconsin. The following year they were killed by Indians, and the son was reared off by the Delawares, with whom he lived sixteen years. He was brought up with the Indians here, became an expert marksman with the bow and rifle, and by the time he was nine years old he skill was respected by the natives as something supernatural. He killed buffalo and deer, shooting from the hip, and never missed the rifle in his eye when shooting at standing or flying game.

His marvellous skill at length attracted the attention of a white man named Swartz, who induced him to go to the States. Here for the purpose of shooting matches with the whites, he shot at different places along the river, creating great astonishment, and finally landed in the little town of Winnebago, Illinois. Here he got four years schooling, and learned to read and write. But a civilized life disagreed with him. He became restless, and finally went back to the plains and began killing buffalo for meat.



INACUATING THE GLOBES FOURTH.—(DRAWN BY C. B. BIRNBAUM FROM A SKETCH BY H. S. CART.)



ARREST OF A PATRIOT—A REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.—[DRAWN BY E. A. ARNET.]

bet. He is inclined with killing more buffaloes than any man north of the Platte, shooting more of them with a rifle while his hands were on a dead tree.

After several years of wild life, full of stirring adventures, Carras went to San Francisco, where he endeavored to master the profession of gunsmith. He soon, however, relapsed into his old habits, and resumed about the country in search of game. His skill in shooting drew him into several matches with expert shots. In San Francisco he was matched in short glass balls with Francisco. The captain used a double-barreled shot gun, and the doctor a rifle. There were five matches in all. Each won one, and the other three were ties. His next match was for glass.

He was to break 125 glass balls out of 200. He broke 161. Soon afterward he shot a match with James Breen, breaking 160 balls out of 200. Breen used a shotgun, and the doctor his rifle. Breen gave up the contest after scoring 90. On winning this match the doctor received a magnificent gold badge, nearly as large as a champagne, and fully as heavy. It is capped with the

image of a grizzly bear nearly two inches long, made of solid gold.

Dr. Carras won many other matches, which we have not space to describe. At Omaha he succeeded in breaking 1000 balls out of 1200, at two paces. At Iowa twelve or fifteen yards he will knock as many balls as one man can keep in the air, rebounding at every shot. He can throw two balls into the air at once, break one, rebound his rifle, and shatter the second before it reaches the ground. Dr. Carras generally uses a ten-pound Winchester rifle, with a 25-inch barrel and 44 caliber; but the pattern of the rifle makes little difference to him, provided it can be quickly loaded.

At Leavenworth, Indiana, he hit with a rifle-ball seven consecutive male dollars thrown over a wire, and stopped shooting only when the dollars refused to sink their heads. The doctor shoots at half dollars and dimes tossed in the air, and knows the spots out of which. He says that when a bullet strikes a nickel the coin bounces like a baseball, but the dime, quarter, dime, and

dollar make no noise, the bullet passing through them. Dr. Carras declares that he has broken glass balls while he was mounted and his horse was in the act of leaping a fence four feet high. He says that he never takes sight while shooting from the shoulder or from the hip. He can give no explanation, but says that it comes natural. Most of his matches have been shot at from 25 to twenty yards.

Dr. Carras is a handsome, well-proportioned man, six feet two inches high, and weighs 150 pounds. He has sandy hair, a red nose, a ruddy complexion, regular features, clear brown eyes, and a good-natured expression, and wears no other jewelry. He wears a broad-brimmed felt hat of a light color, and neither gloves nor necktie. While he takes a paragon's pride in exhibiting his marks, and does not hesitate to tell what he can do, he never refers to his exploits in a boastful manner.

This wonderful marksman, who is now in this city, intends to visit Europe some time in August and give exhibitions of his skill. On the ap-

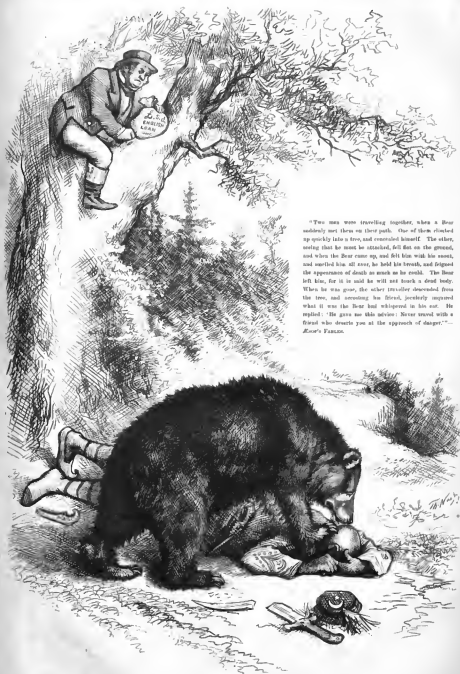
proach of winter he will go to Africa to try his rifle on big game, and next afterward visit Australia on his way back to California.

FLYING MACHINES.

Gignas' stable poles in the Athenian museum, Dardanis, contemporary of Themistocles and Xanthos, or the inventor of the first flying machine. Colossal in poetic fiction in an artist and mechanical, the mythical story of his having crossed the Aegean by means of wings of his own construction is but one of many credits to his inventive genius. Later on, the classical world in many heroes who were successful in navigating the air; but the accounts which carefully examined readily render themselves into exaggerated stories of facts performed on ropes, wings having been probably employed for the purpose of making the exhibition more attractive, or perhaps to render the performance less difficult by the resistance to the air. Other legends are on record



THE GREAT SOCIAL EVENT AT BLACKVILLE—THE WEDDING OF THE TWINS.—(Drawn by Geo. Eastman, Jr.)



"Two men were traveling together, when a Bear suddenly met them on their path. One of them climbed up quickly into a tree, and concealed himself. The other, seeing that he must be attacked, fell flat on the ground, and when the Bear came up, and felt him with his snout, and snarled him all over, he held his breath, and feigned the appearance of death as much as he could. The Bear left him, for it is said he will not touch a dead body. When he was gone, the other traveler descended from the tree, and, meeting his friend, joyfully inquired what it was the Bear had whispered in his ear. He replied: 'He gave me this advice: Never travel with a friend who dreams you at the approach of danger.'"

—Knox's Fables.



REGATTA ON PONDIA LAKE.—From a drawing by Gustav A. Cope.—[See Page 547.]



ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA BY DR. NOBILING.

NOBILING'S ATTEMPT.

On the 1st of June the people of Germany were startled by a second dramatic attempt upon the life of their venerable Emperor. The first, it will be remembered, took place on the 11th of May, when an assassin named Heine, fired two shots into the royal carriage, barely missing the Emperor and his daughter the Grand Duchess of Baden, who were returning from a drive. That was a quiet occasion as selected by the world; but now, when apparently but formed the design of carrying to a successful issue the scheme which in the hands of the other had resulted in failure. It is the habit of the Emperor to drive every afternoon in his open carriage, returning to the palace in time to dine. At two o'clock on the day mentioned, when within a few paces of the spot where the first attempt to assassinate him was made, a man who had taken up his station at six paces behind one of the horses along the route fired four shots, directed toward the person of the Emperor. There appears to have been two weapons used—a double-barreled rifle and a revolver. Several also entered the fray and clunk of his Majesty, and a bullet grazed his leg. Happily none of the wounds were dangerous, and in spite of his eighty-two years, his recovery has been so rapid as to put

an end to all apprehension in regard to the shock suffered by the nervous system.

The assassin, whose famous attack upon the life of Emperor William failed to accomplish its end, is named Kas. Kas and Nobiling. His family is thoroughly respectable, and he himself is an educated man, known in certain circles as a Doctor of Philosophy and an apothecary. One of his relations was until recently First Counselor of Justice in the Berlin Reichstag Department, and two others served as First Counselors in the Home Department. His father was a major in the army, and his mother, after the death of her first husband, married a Major von Gierke. On the occasion of Nobiling's graduation at the University of Leipzig, in 1875, he prepared an elaborate thesis, entitled "Contributions to the History of Agriculture in the East District, Province of Saxony," the last page of which contains his curriculum-vitæ, and reads as follows:

"In the 14th of April to the present year 1876, in the great domain of Kellen, near Bismarck, province of Posen, where my father once of some land, I first beheld the light of the world. My earliest instruction I received from a succession of private tutors, to the last of whom, Herr Passmann-Less, then residing for his degree in philology, my grateful acknowledgments are especially due. It was his precept in education not

only to give his pupils a scientific training as full and many-sided as possible, but to know equal attention to qualifying them for the practical duties of life awaiting them. The main principle (was a whole, and not) also directed the Royal school at Züllichau, which I next attended, bearing passed through its first eight months, the upper school, the lower and upper second, the lower and upper first, in four and a half years—from Easter, 1867, to Michaelmas, 1871. The school period over, I devoted myself for three years to practical agriculture, after which I studied at Halle for three semesters from Michaelmas, 1875, to Easter, 1877—political economy (Göttingen) and agricultural science. The two following years I was again at practical work, devoted, however, by several months' travel, which I undertook in order to become acquainted with a large number of farms and industrial establishments of various kinds. From Easter, 1878, to Easter, 1879, I resumed and continued my studies at Halle in the same manner as formerly, following them up by a march, and now eighth season at this Leipzig University."

The domestic history of the Nassau family is a singularly unhappy one, and it would seem as if history might reasonably be pleaded as an excuse for the desperate attempt upon the life of the aged Emperor. The father of the assassin was

an eccentric man, who committed suicide, without any apparent reason. Of his sisters, one, whose affections were seized on an unlovely person, was locked up by her father in a sort of chapel built for the purpose; another died insane; a third sister has devoted herself to religion, and now serves as a Protestant Sister of Charity in a Berlin hospital. Nobiling himself is described as a gloomy and taciturn individual, isolated, self-sufficient, and ambitious, with a certain modesty of behavior. In October, 1877, he went to Berlin and took an apartment in the Leipzigerstrasse, to be to spend much of his time engaged in study. In January of this year he removed to the thoroughfare "Unter den Linden," and lived in room on the second floor of No. 18. It was from the window of this house that the attempt at assassination was made.

After committing the miserable deed, Nobiling appears to have had no idea of attempting to escape; but upon the appearance of the persons who forced their way into his room, he discharged one or two shots in self-defense, and then attempted suicide, but only succeeded in wounding himself severely in the hand. Before turning his pistol upon himself, however, he stated to the gentlemen who attempted to seize him that he had shot at the Emperor from purely political motives, and that he was selected to do the deed

LE CHIEN D'OR.

By WALTER BRAMANT AND JAMES RICE,
 Authors of "BARRACUDA AND MARIEN FORT,"
 "BY CILLA ARON," "DEAR THE BOY,"
 "CROSS BONES," etc.

CHAPTER I.

We are in Quebec, in the year of grace one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven. It is the close of a hot summer day in the month of August, and the colonists, after the heat and labor of the day, are gathered in groups upon the Grand Battery of Cape Diamond, enjoying the cool evening breeze and the prospect of their country, of which indeed, one can never tire. On the right is stretched the Plains of Abraham, not yet reclaimed with the shade of Willows and Bretons. Here and there may be seen a clearing, here and there the shining roof of the white Canadian homestead; farther west, still in the blue distance, may be detected the light wreath of smoke which tells of an English encampment, or the ruffled fire of a battle. Lying beneath these, but just below, in the sunset and night, river St. Lawrence. There are not yet so many

perme their steeper banks of spawning the fish attracted by a light held over the river. Beyond the river in Front Street, already stained with a few wooden houses of Abenakis who trust in their own courage to defend themselves against the marauders and cowardly red Indians. To the west, the great river flowing below them forever as its way to the ocean, winds here and there, upon the high northern bank, the clear light of sunset, with their high-headed white houses. To the north of the settlement, nothing; only miles beyond ridge of forest, dense, dark, untracked, unexplored, where the bear may growl at his ease, without the least fear of being disturbed by man, and the hunter may baffle the deer within the clear distance of the trigger, smoke miles of its head, and maple being themselves in the long line of hills beyond. And, just below the city, the fair and smiling face of Orleans, crowned with wind trees, the garden of New France.

The waters on this still evening in August are as calm, and the air is as clear and free from fog, that every thing is reflected clear and sharp. There are not two banks left bare, every spot is dotted, and much canoe presents its counterpart in the water beneath.

The city of Quebec was not so stately in the

and changed then was past when the flag had to be hoisted down in acquisition should one of the Britannia Majesty's ships sail up the river, its west of men to man the guns. As for the English, it was in 1700, only seven years since, when old Governor de Frontenac drove them in discomfiture from beneath the fort. When the Canadians here saw defeated they were no longer. And as regards the Indians, the Algonquians were dispersed and exterminated, the last survivors of the Hurons were living in Loreux, and the Iroquois came now late the city only to pray the white men for peace and forgiveness.

There are several old groups talking and sitting along the grass of the battery. We are interested only in one of four persons—a lady in middle age, a young girl of seventeen, and two young men. One of these young men, the older, is dressed in green coat, as a French gentleman; he wears lace at his cuffs and collar; his unbuttoned waistcoat falls loosely in his knee; his shoes have gold buckles; he wears a sword, and is a cavalier figure. He is a very early married; his face is clear, calm, and bears a quiet and sedate look, as if he was already heavily charged with the responsibilities of life. This, indeed, is the case. He is Philippe d'Etarte, the young Seigneur of St. André on the St. Lawrence, who in this day

which gave it the appearance of considerable antiquity. The possession of this house, indeed, one of the most considerable in Quebec, gave the family of Etarte a certain social rank which their poor lands would certainly not have effected for them. Among the guests of St. Francis, the d'Etarte ranked as high as any, and were always present at those most select gatherings which the Count de Frontenac assembled at his commandment camp, standing beside Philippe was Jean d'Etarte, his younger brother. He was not a boy of fourteen, and his face wore a better, spiritual expression; he wanted the clear features and fresh, golden-brown hair of the older. He was dressed like any young Canadian farmer of the time, and indeed, almost of the present time, in a long coat of homespun cloth, which reached to his knee, and was fast round the waist by a sash of crimson silk; he wore velvet grey stockings, and a pair of leather moccasins that reached his ankles. Every thing in fact, was home-made: the silver hat upon his head, which was plumed by an Indian servant; his shoes, made here from skin of the fox given in their own fields; his stockings, his coat, and the knee moccasins, which, left unbuttoned, allowed the wind air to get at his throat.

And though the lady, Madame de Montgomerie, wife of the Seigneur of Beaumont, was dressed



"THE CHEVALIER DRAWS THE STORM OUT CAREFULLY, AND SENDS OVER HIS FATHER'S EMBROIDERY."

ships as are destined, to its open waters as the pages pass on, but it is August, the time when the vessels from France have brought their freight and passengers, and are waiting for the return cargo of furs and peltries, which as yet contains the whole wealth of the country. There are about a dozen of these craft, some as small that Indian sailors would laugh at it to propose to ship on board them for the American coast, some high-prowed, stately, like great East Indian ships, which are now almost converted into men-of-war for the king's most excellent Majesty, should he, in his wisdom, deem it right and fitting to declare war against England. The river is crowded, too, with canoes, mostly made out of a single belived trunk, in which two or three Indians sit, their paddles held in readiness, but content for the present to float idly down the stream. They are waiting with some impatience for the sun to set and the night to fall. Thus you will see all these little craft spring at once into animation. Every canoe will be greatly pulled in place where the river makes broad shallow runs, or up one of the many creeks which flow into the St. Lawrence. For it is at night that those lastest

year 1697 as to her noble successor of 1717: his streets were narrow and more winding; the houses were crowded together, as it which was the fact, they were crowded about where they stand now; there were mostly plain wooden half of wood; every year saw a configuration of part of the river, and the general appearance was new. But there was the Count, there was the Hotel Dieu, there was the Curator of the Ursulines, in the old St. Joseph, standing about where they stand now; there were the churches, which still remain, and there was the Breton. Quebec was not without public buildings. There were also a few stone houses, and all, whether of wood or of stone, had high sloping roofs of shingle, which formed a picturesque feature; the pavements were of wood; and the streets, where they crossed the hill, were rough and almost perilous.

The stormy days of Quebec were over—those early days when the colony started through the miserable hours and fought for life through the summer; when the Algonquians, the Hurons, and the Iroquois by turns discovered their lives; and when its venture outside their pellucid and embankments was to risk anything. The distance

twenty-one years ago, and had deemed this magnificent appeal—which is, indeed, derived from his father—in honor of the river, and as suitable for the act of homage which he had paid to the Count de Frontenac, Governor of the colony.

Already the inferior influence of the Canadian climate are clearly manifest in him, one of the third generation of French Canadians. Jean d'Etarte, his grandfather, had been one of Champlain's earliest settlers, his father, François d'Etarte, like himself, was born in Quebec. Like all the native Canadians, Philippe d'Etarte had lost the French vivacity, the brilliancy, and their reason. He was a grave and sober young man, who accepted life as a battle which he resolved to fight to the best of his ability. His superior rights were held over a small estate of little value, by the farming of which he could live, as Canadian active days have been, in comfort and plenty, has a distant memory. His estate, St. André de Tilly, lay just outside the city walls, where the land is poor, and yields little. He had, in addition, a large hall, handsomely and stately of stone, on the French Plains. Although only about twenty years old, it was already covered with ivy,

after the fashion of houses in France—I mean, of course, of the time when the first French-Canadian, the girl standing demurely beside her, were, just as Canadian girls in the Quebec country districts would now, as houses, but a small whole cap, a mixture of some height and, and a pointed dark cloth. And as this group were dressed, so were all the rest, except that young d'Etarte alone wore, as we have seen, the dress of evening. Evening, although it is rarely worn and more than the Marquis de Frontenac arrived with two thousand soldiers, and that regiment of Gascon which gave its name and covered on without against starvation, as we said a simple, frugal people, clinging to the traditions and customs of the old country from which we are drifting farther apart with every day. For France is losing the old faith, which we retain; and France is dropping her simple belief in the supernatural, which we hold fast; and France is falling away from her past, to which we cling every day; and France is beginning to discover the old manhood of the Church which we regard as the very portion of heaven; and France is following ways of pleasure and luxury of which we hear and shudder, because here life is so great a reality,



THE CURTAIN-GUYS SINGING THE PROLOGUE.



THE RAJAH AND HIS SIGNEUR.



NATIVE GIRLS DANCING BEFORE THE RAJAH.



THE RAJAH, HIS WIFE, AND THE POOL.



THE FINALE AND ORCHESTRA.

COULDER'S OPERA.—[See Page 363.]

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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THE HENLEY REGATTA COURSE—A QUIET DAY FOR PRACTICE BEFORE THE RACE.—From Photographs.—[See Page 570.]



ANOTHER BARBERS' QUESTION—THE INFELIX HINDAL THOU INTERESTO EUROPE



MEETING OF

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Our double-page engraving represents, as we study the masterly apartment in the Bismarck Palace as it appears when occupied by the mighty potentates who are now subsiding to adjust the difficulties that have grown out of the Russo-Russian war. The Bismarck Palace, which has only been recently assigned to Prince Bismarck as his official residence, is an extraordinary structure, in the best Bismarckian style, and occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth being

taken up by a paved court with a garden in front. Unpretentious in plan and design, the building has yet an aristocratic air. The large windows of the central section betoken noble halls; the low side wings indicate indifference to the use of space; while the elaborate architecture and the time-worn, discolored bricks of the main building with the new pointing of the walls to their antiquity in an excellent state of repair.

The interior of the building is in keeping with the front view. All the apartments are in white stone, perhaps a little heavy, but noble in their

left simplicity. A grand staircase ascends from the vestibule to a corridor which leads to a room set apart for the convenience of the Congress. This room opens into the hall of the Congress, which is fitted up in magnificent style. The hall is imposing in its dimensions, and very tastefully decorated. The carpet is of a light color, with an elaborate of gold. In the center of the hall is a table shaped like a horseshoe. To this portion of the house which is considered more as possibly private there is a special entrance, guarded by well-proportioned statues of Germans and

Bavaria. Close to the main saloon is Prince Bismarck's study, and a reception room furnished in gorgeous French style. The latter room, together with several adjoining chambers fitted up as bedrooms, is now open to the Congress. From some of these large folding doors open upon a garden and park, the lovely recesses of which must be visited by the plenipotentiaries either for private talks or for recreation after the fatigues of exhausting debate. In accordance with the taste of the French and Prussian Bismarck, the furniture of the house is very surprising.

The last room who go to the hall. At the hall, from the garden, the secret was at the Berlin Congress, the last of them, but I



AMERICAN CONTRADICTION TO BRITISH.



TWO FACES OF REGULATION.

—(Drawn by C. B. Brown.)

RAPID TRANSIT.

Dr. ERIC S. GILBERT, whose name has become familiar to the public in connection with the elevated railway in Sixth Avenue, is one of those remarkable men who, starting without other capital than talent, succeed in making a reputation for themselves in two or three different professions. Although for the last ten years he has been chiefly known to the public as a physician in various rapid transit schemes, he had already attracted considerable attention as a chemist, while those who knew him in his youth remember him as a physician of unusual talent.

Dr. Gilbert is a native of New York State, and was born in Guilford, Chenango County. His father, William Demarest Gilbert, was one of the associate judges of that county. Having received a rudimentary education, young Gilbert began life as a drug clerk, but his taste for manufacturing soon led him to seek a position in a manufacturing establishment, and he held the position of the knowledge that became so useful to him later in life. As proof of his integrity and fidelity, Gilbert may be mentioned the fact, that during the six years he spent in this establishment he was not absent a single day. The daylight hours were devoted to work, and in the evening he applied himself to study, even accepting an education which included a considerable acquaintance with classical literature, mathematics, and mechanics.

Having served an excellent apprenticeship at manufacturing, he left Sweden County and went to Corning. Here he began the study of medicine, and after pursuing his preliminary course, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and at the same time served as the assistant of Dr. William Farnum, a physician of the city. His career being limited, he obtained a position as a night clerk in a drug store. After attending the first course of lectures at the college he returned to Corning, and commenced the practice of medicine under a resident physician of that place, where he remained eighteen months, busy in accumulating funds that would enable him to resume his studies under Dr. Farnum. Upon graduating Corning was universally the place selected by the young physician wishing to establish himself personally. Here he took up his profession, and soon became very popular in his profession, acquiring a large practice. In the course of a few years he married, the lady being a daughter of Chief Justice Matthews, of the Supreme Court of New York State.

It is possible that Dr. Gilbert might have remained unknown to the world, were he a physician, had not falling health and the loss of his wife induced him to make the sacrifice of his labors and seek for recreation abroad. His object in visiting London and Paris was to thoroughly inspect the local systems of those cities; but while attending disease was again apparent among the crowded populations where he went, he came to the conclusion that another remedy was needed, than



DR. E. S. GILBERT.—(FARMINGTON AS IRVING.)

could ever be provided by medical skill. To give the inhabitants of tuncment-houses a chance to live, they must have better accommodations and pure air, and so they can not spend an hour or two going to and returning from their work, the desired aim could only be reached by providing rapid transit.

This was the great thought that Dr. Gilbert brought back with him from Europe; but when he arrived here he was upon the point of civil war, and patriotism urged him to desert his enterprise in his profession. Without loss of time, he enlisted as surgeon in a regiment of New York. He took part in the battle of Big Bethel, where

he had his horse killed under him by the bursting of a shell, a fragment of which entered his hand, and remained there until 1871, when it was finally extracted. In this battle he performed the first amputation under fire made during the war. General Kautzmann, wounded in battle, was also at one time under his care. Subsequently he held the position of Medical Inspector at Baltimore, Medical Director in Fort Sumter, and was attached to the staff of General James A. Dix. General H. Thomas, and James M. Faxon, the last position as a military man was one of great responsibility. As Medical Director and Superintendent of the United States Army Hospital he had under him at various times many of the most distinguished surgeons in the service. How he continued until the close of the war, when he resigned his position and returned home to recuperate his health, which had suffered to a great extent from incessant application to hard work and the excitement attendant upon labors in field and hospital.

Unable to pursue his profession, Dr. Gilbert accepted a position as assistant in Jonas Brodway, then superintendent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, where he gave his aid in remodeling the management of the line, and helped to introduce the present popular system. Here he had time to study thoroughly the problem of rapid transit. His first project was the pneumatic tube system, from which he anticipated great results; but the apparent impracticability of the scheme led him to devote his time and energies to the more feasible plan of elevated railways. Finally, in 1867, he resigned his position with the New Jersey Central, and since then he has been known to the public as one of the most ardent and enthusiastic workers in the cause of rapid transit. The result of his labors is embodied in the present complete and admirably arranged elevated railway which runs from the Battery to Central Park. No description of it is necessary here, however, for it has already been described at length in a recent issue of the Weekly, and a series of illustrations given exhibiting its characteristic features. The view of the Forty-second Street Station, given in connection with this article, shows the point where passengers whose horses are in the country leave the elevated road for the Grand Central Depot.

Now that the wide side of our city is as well supplied with elevated railways, the public are swarming with interest the new road that is to accommodate persons living on the east side. Here is a great part of the line, from Whitehall Street to Yorkville, the track is completed. The struggle along Third and Fourth streets has been continued by those who are not aware of the precautions used to insure safety, and the height above is sufficient to insure a single person. Were it not for the tortuousness of the roadway it would be difficult to believe that such one of the first lines has been subjected in a brief of six days the weight that it is intended that it can support.



FORTY-SECOND STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE STATION, METROPOLITAN (GILBERT) ELEVATED RAILWAY.—[Drawn by W. F. Rogers.]



MOOSE-CALLING.



THE DEAD MOOSE.



MOOSE-TALKING—THE MOOSE SURPRISED.



BACK TO CAMP.



THE CAMP—MOOSE STEAK.

MOOSE-HUNTING IN NOVA SCOTIA.—[REX PAGE 583.]

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IT IS EVER TRUE WITH ARBITRATORS
"TURKEY, TURKEY, EVERY WHERE, AND PUT A BIT FOR US!"



MURDER AT BLACKTOWN—WHITE HOCKEY-CLUB AGAINST THE "BLACK LAMP"—FIRST BLOOD FOR THE "BLACK LAMP"—[Scene at the River, Jan.]

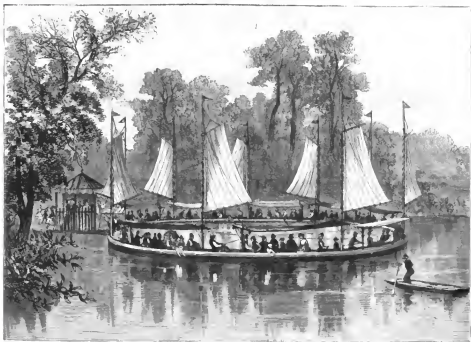
HAIL, COLLEMBELAI—THE BRITISH LION TAMED AGAIN.







THE CATAMARAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY C. A. KASSILL.—[SEE PAGE 395.]



CIRCULAR YACHT IN PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.—FROM A SKETCH BY CHARLES WEST.—[SEE PAGE 395.]



CONGRESS AT BERLIN—AFTERNOON IN THE RADZIWILL PALACE.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

The condition of affairs in Europe, as they stand at the time of writing, goes far to show the magnitude with which England's standing statesman can take advantage of a political crisis to further his own schemes of national aggrandizement. While the plenipotentiaries of the different powers have been busy at Berlin rearranging the map of Europe in the vicinity of the Balkans, and apportioning Asiatic fortresses, equally active but more suspicious have been going on between England and Turkey, which have resulted in what is called a "defensive treaty" between those two countries.

This remarkable compact, which, it is claimed by English newspapers, "does not necessarily come within the scope of the deliberations of the Congress," but which will be submitted to that body "by reserve," may be summarized as follows: It is stipulated that if Russia, Rumania, and Austria are retained by Russia, and if an attempt is made to give force to a treaty in violation of the Sultan's territory in Asia not only by defective treaty of peace, Great Britain agrees to join the Sultan in defending his territory by force of arms. The Sultan, in return, promises to introduce the necessary reforms, to be agreed upon here. In order to enable Great Britain to make the necessary provision for res-

cuing her engagement, the Sultan consents to assign the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain, which agrees to pay to the Porte the present value of the island's revenues over its expenditure. Finally, Great Britain engages to evacuate the island and terminate the convention if Russia retains Rumania, Rumania, and Austria in Turkey.

In thus making provision of the island of Cyprus, the English obtain practical command of the Mediterranean, and, if not hampered by conditions imposed by the Congress, could then import the convention as "English law." With Gibraltar the command the entrance through the straits with Malta she holds the entry, and new with Cyprus, will fortify and garrison as a naval station, will command the approaches to the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal. Her long-range naval resources, superior to those of all other nations combined, will enable her to bid defiance to every threatened attack, and on the least shadow of approaching danger to place her fleets in the most advantageous position to repel it and inflict punishment upon the enemy.

England cannot her first hold upon the Mediterranean in 1794, when a combined Dutch and English force secured Gibraltar from the Spanish. The strength of the rock, even to those days, will be seen from the fact that the garrison, only 150 strong, placed 375 Englishmen here de-

scribed before they surrendered. Since 1794 Gibraltar has remained continuously in the possession of the English, but not without their having to resist many desperate efforts on the part of France and Spain to dislodge them. Before the victory had been able to add to the defense, their months was severely tried by a siege in 1704-5. In 1793 the fortress was threatened, and in 1797 actually attacked by an overwhelming force under the Count de de Yver. During this siege the place came very near falling into the hands of the assailants. The most memorable of the sieges, however, in which Gibraltar has been engaged began in 1778, when England, busy on the one hand with her American colonies, and with France on the other, Spain took the opportunity of attacking her Mediterranean stronghold. The communications with Spain were closed June 11th, and a strict blockade established. The strength of the besieged town at this time was 1300. Provisions were scarce, and great suffering ensued, until the 13th of January, 1780, when Admiral Boscawen overcame the Spanish fleet. A fair supply of provisions was conveyed to the fortress, 1500 men added to the garrison, all sorts of munitions renewed, and the force left to depend on its own strength. During 1780 little of importance occurred, but by the spring of 1781 starvation again threatened the garrison in the fort. This time they were relieved by Admiral Boscawen,

who conveyed 100 merchant vessels into the bay in spite of a furious opposition from the Spanish fleet. The siege continued during the winter and spring of 1781 without any remarkable incident, but by summer it became apparent that the Spanish meditated a grand attack. On the 10th of September a bombardment was opened steadily upon all sides of the fortress, and on the 18th the combined French and Spanish fleets, numbering forty-seven sail of the line and ten hatter ships, together with a large number of smaller vessels, anchored in the bay of Algeiras. On the 13th every gun of the batteries and besieged was in play. The defenders then resorted to the expedient of red hot balls. Success was doubtful for many hours, but toward evening the efforts of the English force began to produce fruit. The ship of the Spanish admiral was in flames, that of the second in command soon shared the same fate, and although by night the attacking squadron was completely routed, the fire of red hot shot was continued without intermission until morning. This was in reality the deciding event of the siege, but the firing continued to a harassing extent from the Spanish fleet until the 24 of February, 1782, when peace was finally concluded. Since 1780 the English have remained in unquestioned possession of Gibraltar, and the history of the rock has been comparatively uneventful. Naturally English garrisons guard great fortresses with jealous



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I am most cordially recommending Scott's History of the United States. The author has been entirely successful in making it attractive and comprehensive. It is well adapted to be a useful source of study.

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The action of the Board of Education in passing the resolution to introduce Scott's History of the United States (the largest edition) to all public schools, is a most commendable and well-considered measure. The book, in its present form, is a most valuable work, and is every way adapted for our public schools.

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I have an intention to write that "The Smaller School History of the United States" meets with my approval, and expresses a wish in the schools of our city.

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^a A DRINK BY THE WAY.—[FROM THE POETRY OF JEAN GAYOTTE.]

LIGHTNING

THE safest situation during a thunder-storm is in the midst of a wood, particularly if the neighborhood of the tallest trees be avoided. In such a place of shelter the traveller may take refuge in full assurance that he will there be effectually shielded from harm. The greatest risk of injury from lightning is undoubtedly incurred by persons travelling in the wide open spaces of the plain, because in such a situation they are the only elevated objects. To lessen the risk, which may here be somewhat serious, advantage should be taken of whatever undulations of surface may exist to keep upon the lowest ground. No doubt the proudest position would in these circumstances afford greater security than the coast.

It happens not infrequently that animals are

fallen by lightning under a tree in which they had taken refuge. Grounds for shelter. In these cases the tree is struck partly by mismanagement of the location, and partly on account of the presence of the animals beneath it. Usually there are several, and often many of these assembled together, basked probably by intense late contact with the sun. They are usually in the shade of the trees above them, and are often, indeed, driven away from their lairs. Who has not noticed the cloud of mice that in the early morning and in certain states of the weather hangs over a flock of sheep or a herd of kine? The column of mist, ascending through the branches of the tree, is the result of the heat of the sun, and the comparatively high conductivity of water, a dense mass passing for the electricity. A herd of cattle under a tree in three respects is a double risk: one

It is evident that in the open country they are less secure from injury than human beings, who can not affect the atmosphere in a like degree.

The danger from lightning is a dwelling-house is exceedingly small. The materials used in building are, with the sole exception of the metals, very bad conductors, and the form of a house is not that which is favorable to the reception of an electric charge. Towers and spires, the latter especially, possess that form; but their structure is usually, however, such that they do not attract

are nearly always generated by conductors attached to them. It has been suggested that chimpanzees may, through the moderating of their nest being, attract lightning. But as communication with most earth is interrupted below the first-pole, the influence of the nest in diminishing the total resistance is compensated. A house around the roof of which there is a system of water-pipes

working in the ground is very effectively protected. The fluid may put their heads to rest by affixing a comforter to the highest chimney, and burying the lower and sufficiently deep in the ground to be always in moist earth.

The risk of personal injury from lightning is apparently small. The conditions favorable to the occurrence of accidents are few, and of such a nature that the combinations requisite for their fulfillment can not often take place. There are but two situations in which danger is to be apprehended, namely, on the portions of a flat district that are destitute of trees, and beneath the branches of an isolated tree standing in a spot that is not dominated at a short distance by high or ground. But even here the danger is not necessarily certain, for thunder-clouds do not by any means invariably discharge to the ground.

LOUIS VAN DER MAELE

During the Middle Ages Flanders figured prominently in the political affairs of Europe, her rulers, bearing the title of "counts," being more powerful than many European kings. From these their authority came France, Flanders having been included in that kingdom by the treaty of Verdun in 843. While many other parts of Europe were granting under an iron despotism, and in a state of comparative ignorance, Flanders was happy in the enjoyment of rational liberty, and respected among nations to the east of Europe and the west. The ships of Antwerp, of Bruges, and of Ghent were the general carriers of Europe, and monopolized almost its whole commerce, and agriculture was nowhere so well understood. Finally, toward the middle of the fourteenth century, the industrial prosperity of Flanders had become so great that the citizens began to feel their own power and to claim independence. They formed republics resembling like the free cities of Germany, with this difference, that they acknowledged the sovereignty of the count. At the same time they were and still are taken up with their nominal rulers, many of whom behaved with absolute severity toward the people. Outbreaks occurred among the citizens, who, in defiance of their officers, found themselves compelled to take the power in their own hands.

It is one of these popular heroisms that first forms the subject of our engraving. In 1379 the extravagance and rapacity of the Count Louis was such that had excited discontent and hatred among his subjects, especially the inhabitants of Ghent, who, weary of his extortion, at length fully refused to recognize him as another prince. The count, deeply offended, ordered Ghent and retired to Bruges, the inhabitants of which having accumulated him with a moderate sum, obtained permission to dig a canal from the river Leys, where Ghent, to Bruges. To these and other means of discontent was added the imprisonment of a burgher of Ghent by the count's bailiff, in consequence of the privileges of the city. Enraged by these circumstances, the Ghenters broke out into insurrection, assumed the white lion—the usual insignia of revolt—dressed the placards from the count at Bruges, members of the count's bailiff, who with 200 men had been sent to arrest the insurgents, and plundered and burned Adolphus, a favorite country residence of Louis.

From this beginning the revolt soon extended itself to the other towns; the burghers chose leaders from among themselves, and under their command laid siege to Ghent and made an attack upon Bruges, which still continued faithful to the count. They were failed in the latter attempt, and Louis, having ordered one or two hundred knights, assisted by a French army, to assist the count of Louis, and gave him such assistance as he was able. This, however, was but trifling, as Louis himself being steadily supplied with funds, while the great majority of his subjects were decidedly favorable to the insurgents. In defiance of his rigorous prohibition they continued during the whole year to send those more of prisoners, assassinations, and other atrocities, especially during the siege of Ghent, when the inhabitants, having secured the communication by water from Bruges to Ghent, received from thence regular supplies of food and mail were shot out by the burgling army from the numerous towers and castles.

But their sick, however friendly of Bruges, was handicapped to prevent any aid among the insurrectionists and failed within the walls of the town, and at last the suffering burghers so hated that the men of Ghent brought the mediation of the Duchess of Brabant and Louise of Holland to prevent further and further from their savage acts of their number, therefore, with the aid of the two princes, repaired for this purpose to Louis at Bruges, who, being well aware of the results to which the town was reduced, hesitatingly replied that he "would consent to no power over the whole population, both male and female, from the age of fifteen to sixty, more than to meet him as the road to Bruges, live free and have land, with halvers about their necks, when he would pardon them or put them to death at his pleasure." The townspeople, in indignation among the inhabitants of Ghent, and it was determined to reject 8000 of their chosen elect and send them, under the command of Peter van Artois, a leading citizen, to attack the count at Bruges. The Artois family was a prominent one among the nobles of Flanders, and had already supplied the town with its best and popular leader, Louis van Artois, the father of Peter, had died in 1346 during an insurrection resulting from a proposition made by him to elect the count of Flanders, who was ill of the plague.

When Louis heard of the message from that was breathing to meet him he made him strong, to the number of 4000, and made himself about a league beyond the town, determined to give his rebellious subjects battle, and put an end to the war by extinguishing them to a man. The host of men to him, with rifle and musket, and then to the citizens of Ghent the courage of despair. At the first blow they drove back the citizens of Bruges. The leaders of which there were 800, though composed of the flower of the nobility of Flanders, made the slightest resistance, and the fight soon became universal. The men of Ghent took courage from their success, and following upon the heels of the retreating foe, entered the walls of Ghent together with the fugitives, and made themselves masters of the city.

The destruction of Louis was extreme. From

riding proudly at the head of an army of 40,000 men he found himself a wanderer in the streets of Bruges, and compelled to seek refuge in the last of a poor woman, who concealed him under a bed. Fortunately, the old French historian, who died at the time when these events were enacted, tells the story in his own language as follows: "The said count went into a hush land and made a refuge of his women him, and sent away his men, and put on an old cloak of his father's, and then said to him, 'Go away from me and save yourself if you can, and have a good tongue if you fall into the hands of your enemies; and if they ask any thing of me, do not acknowledge that I am in the town.' He answered and said, 'No, I had rather die than being you.' Then

about the hour of midnight the said count went from street to street, and by back lanes, so that at last he was fain to take a house, or else he had been taken by his enemies. And so, as he went about the town, he entered into a poor woman's house, which was not fit for such a lord; there was neither bed, pillow, nor chamber; it was a poor, smoky house; there was nothing but one poor piece, black with smoke, and above a small room, with a ladder of seven steps to go up to it, and in that room was a round couch, where the poor woman's children lay. Then the count, much ashamed and trembling, said, as he entered, 'Good women! save me. I am thy lord, the Earl of Flanders. But now I must hide myself, for mine enemies pursue me; and if you do not a

service me often, how often sent him; as he made said: There she lay, and my children were at that time.



"LOUIS VAN DER MAELE, EARL OF FLANDERS, HIDING FROM

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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ARCHERY PRACTICE ON STATEN ISLAND.—DRAWN BY C. B. BISHOP.—[FOR DODGE PUBL.]

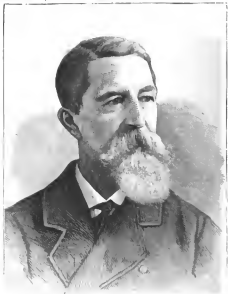


GENERAL E. A. MERRITT.—(Photographed at H. L. Brown.)

THE CUSTOMHOUSE CHANGES.

GENERAL E. A. MERRITT, the recently appointed Collector of this port, is a native of St. Lawrence County, New York, and his first connection with public affairs was as a member and clerk of the Board of Supervisors of that county. In 1850 and 1861 he was the representative of his district in the State Assembly. On the breaking out of the war he was appointed Quartermaster of the Ninth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, from which position he was soon promoted to that of Quartermaster-General of this State. This position he held for four years, and dis-

charged his important duties with marked ability. Under his superintendence disbursements in his department, and the transaction of public business was greatly simplified. Without additional expense to the State, he superintended the delivery of bonds in this city, and when it was found to be no longer necessary, he discontinued all expenditures, sold the material, and turned the proceeds into the Treasury. His establishment of free agencies for the collection of licenses, back pay, and pensions has returned New York volunteers from the general government was of great value to these veterans, while the cost to the State was hardly that of an additional clerk



COLONEL S. W. BURT.—(Photographed at H. L. Brown.)

at a modest salary. His administration of the Soldiers' Home at Albany was marked by the same diligence and economy. When General Grant became President he appointed General Burt a Naval Officer of this port. He held the position a short time only, but during that brief period he displayed unusual abilities as an executive officer, and enjoyed a high reputation with the merchants of this city.

Colonel S. W. Burt, the new Naval Officer, was born at Albany in 1820. He graduated with honor from Union College, and afterward took a special course in civil engineering. On the breaking out of the war he was appointed

American Inspector-General and Auditor of Military Services on the staff of Governor E. D. Mott, and retained the position through the administration of Governors Seymour and Fessenden. In 1868 he was appointed Deputy in the Naval Office, and in 1870 was made Special Deputy. Since that time he has had the personal acquaintance of the officers on Special Duty and Auxiliary. Under the civil service rules established during the administration of President Grant he was chairman of the chief examination appointed in this city. Colonel Burt has always been a strong advocate of intelligence and thoroughness in the civil service of the government.



TOWNSEND CURTIS.—Photographed by Isaac W. Smith.—(See Page 604.)



THE LATE GEORGE S. ATKINSON.—Photographed by W. Brown.—(See Page 604.)

THE WANING BOHEMIAN.

Two artists in whose lives of art are indicated for the origin of the beautiful movement in Mr. Cassatt's work, but generally regarded as an American painter, from the fact that his childhood and early youth were passed in the United States. Born in Norfolk, England, in 1834, Mr. Boreman was brought to this country at the early age of four years by his parents, who emigrated in 1840, and settled in Albany. During his boyhood he evinced considerable talent for art, but received little encouragement from those around him, and naturally sought long periods to devote himself to avocational pursuits. Finally, after no little hesitation, he determined to prove the answer toward which his inclination pointed, and set himself seriously to work as a student of art.

Mr. Boreman was little more than a boy when his first interest in the fine art centered his friends that he possessed an inappreciable amount of talent. The view of a series of little pictures which he produced was offered to the American Art Union, and finally purchased by the body. He next a series of illustrations of Shakespeare for a New York publishing house, and although they were declined, as much was said regarding their merit that the artist had every reason to feel encouraged. Illustrative art was not, however, the aim toward which Mr. Boreman's ambition pointed. An opportunity to study oil-painting was what he desired, and in 1851 the American Art Union supplied him with funds for a visit abroad. Six months were spent in Europe, during which time he made the acquaintance of many of the members of the art fraternity, and acquired an little facility in expressing his own ideas with his brush. Upon his return to Albany he soon found of the national prejudice of the time, and came to New York, where he might enjoy the society of those of his own profession.

Not long after his return home Mr. Boreman made his first essay at landscape painting. Writing also without a master, there was naturally no individuality about his productions, however fairly they might appear to a more practical kind, and it was probably this fact that attracted attention to his works. The artist possessed considerable genius, and the want of instruction to a weaker brush, only gave him an opportunity to display his superior talent. It isn't he sent to the committee making contributions for the Bazaar of a little canvas. Among the pictures which were exhibited "Winter Twilight," which won great praise for its peculiar simplicity and truth. This youthful expression of genius is now in the possession of LEVIN THOMAS, the sculptor; a certain amount of laurel attached to it from its having been chosen the first work of an artist who has since risen to distinction.

This success spurred Mr. Boreman on to still greater achievements, and he produced several popular landscapes. The desire to introduce figures, however, now led him to feel the inadequacy of his training, and in 1859 he determined to visit Europe again. This time he went to Paris, where he learned much from the society and suggestions of other artists, though he still studied with a master. Among those who lent him kindly assistance was the celebrated Easton and Palma.

In 1861 Mr. Boreman exhibited a studio in London. Here he produced a series of pictures which secured him reputation not only in London but in Italy, but he was still not satisfied with the specimens of his work that he sent to the "Painting in the Studio." Coming from "Painting in the Studio," they were immediately recognized as great in power and, the last, perhaps, the most successful. It represents an old French peasant woman and her granddaughter slowly walking home from their daily errand in cold and drizzly and covered with snow; the old



"THE WANING OF THE BOHEMIAN"

er woman wears the coarse but neat dress of Normandy; the young girl, upon whose arm she leans, is better attired, and wears a large bonnet, while in her hand she carries the paper book which has served them both. This picture attracted immediate attention to the artist. One critic says of it: "The artistic beauty of the mood, combined with the forward consciousness of the older woman, their slightly abstracted air, and the calm simplicity which the holy shadow of their recent devotion casts on their expressions, and is reflected, as it were, in the cold, well-preserved landscape, are singularly pleasing and impressive."

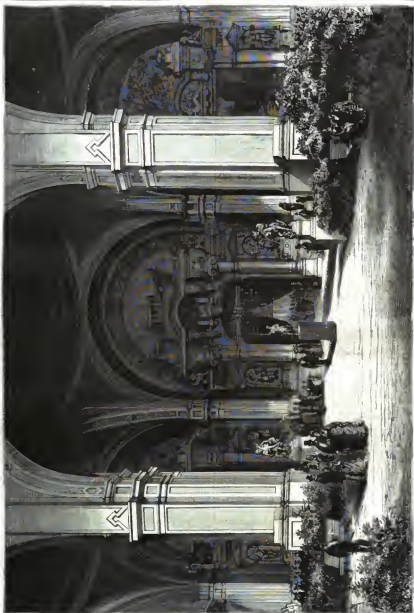
Although Mr. Boreman spent the greater portion of his time while abroad in England, where

he also married an English wife, France was the country which most attracted him as a student of art. His vacation improved rapidly during the time he spent in Paris, that being far the best school for the development and development of such special gifts as he possessed. Translated, referring to the period of his studies in the French capital, says "Boreman's French period, added to his entire perception and positive feeling, seemed to complete his artistic equipment, and the works he exhibited at home and abroad, on prominent sites and simple in subject, have won the most disinterested recognition on both sides of the Channel. Their beauty, and nobility of tone and color, and their genuine sentiment, have been repeatedly designated as superior

and satisfactory. "Through the Fields," "Bouquiers Retiring," "Twilight," "Cold Without," "The Cottage Window," and "Waning Prayer" are subjects which demonstrate the power and tendency of this artist's talent and taste; nature and sentiment, the familiar but suggested, not, above all, the human element, in that he seems and speaks. A leading London critical authority declares that this picture has marked the moment of passing natural feeling into poetic spirit, which has been almost entirely wanting in English painters."

Of the above pictures, "Cold Without" deserves a special description, as being among the most comprehensive of Mr. Boreman's earlier triumphs. The subject is set, as a reader familiar with the

expenditure of the artist's talent and taste; nature and sentiment, the familiar but suggested, not, above all, the human element, in that he seems and speaks. A leading London critical authority declares that this picture has marked the moment of passing natural feeling into poetic spirit, which has been almost entirely wanting in English painters."



THE PARIS EXHIBITION—ENTRANCE TO THE FINE-ARTS GALLERY, CHAMP DE MARS.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the most interesting features of the Paris Exhibition. Not only does it monopolize a large portion of the Bois Building on the Champs de Mars, but it divides that immense structure from end to end. The northern vestibule, which is situated at the meeting point of the two sections, the French and the Foreign, forms the subject of our illustration. Its facade is composed of three vast arches upheld by square pillars, and forming a triple portico, the architectural line being admirably softened by the cream-like tint of the walls. There is a spacious forecourt, beyond which is the entrance to the main hall. The side entrances lead-

ing to the sections just mentioned are decorated with colored landscape designs upon a surface of porcelain in majolica ware, which are represented by colored figures the size of life. Sculpture, architecture, painting, engraving, pottery, and metalwork, mark with their proper marks their entrance to the Fine Arts Gallery in a model of a Greek temple, with a hemicycle of a colonnade extended in rear of it and to right and left, all in of grey material, but adorned with a delicate very design.

The Committee of Selection, whose business it was to decide what works of art should be admitted to the Exhibition and what rejected, had a trying task laid upon their shoulders, but they performed it conscientiously, and the result is ex-

cellent to satisfy the most fastidious. Every nation that has paid any attention to art is represented. France herself contributes some of the most wonderful specimens of ancient and modern art. The great public galleries have been laid under contribution, and with the best results. There are, for instance, forty works from the Louvre, representing about five and thirty artists, among them CARAVAGGIO, REMBRANDT, DEL SARTO, LEONARDO, VERMEER, and CARPACCIO. These works include specimens of both painting and sculpture, and suffice in themselves to give the visitor an idea of the characteristic features of modern French art. EUGENE WATTEAU, the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, is one of his brilliant letters describing the last art

wonders of the Exhibition, says: "The work is made down a rapid growth of the marvellous influence of French art in the attempt to render its form alone, and without the aid of color, all the freedom and play of life—the laughter of children, the suppliant grace of Persian women, the utmost diversity, in fact, of facial expression, with a corresponding richness in the very texture of dress. It is a power which, never appearing so revealing, but its existence noted at a fact, other French literature in art who have been less successful than Caracci's with art he represented in the Exhibition—WATTEAU and his immediate school. They are not discouraged. WATTEAU takes of taking a place outside the building, starting it with his work, and the living



ROMANCE'S "AFTER-DESSERT" SPEECH.
"GENTLEMEN, THERE IS REALLY NO MORE TO SAY."

a call to the unrepresented at his own expense. The great picture long old Tennessee history—a mother leaving the refuge from the ladies of her ruthless man—which was seen at Philadelphia, has again crossed the sea to figure here. In the collection is the fine "Museum Long in State," with the American flag saluting the South, which figured in the value last year, and which, with the "Robespierre" likewise exhibited, was the picture of the season. Portraits of artists the sea somewhere, as of Quaker, the actress, by Krawna, and of Zola, Bismarck, by a Hungarian artist, Patis. The French are shown in figures enriched by a splendid collection of portraits of national worthies, many of these works of equal value to the painter and the historian.

The English exhibit is among the finest in the department, and shows a decided advance upon former achievements. The works are collected in five rooms, which of themselves have an attractive appearance. The walls are of a low-angled red with a black side, connected meeting corners

the floor; some marble panels and flowers give a suggestion of elegance to the display; the lighting is well managed, perhaps a little railing when the sun shines strongly. The principal drawback is the limited space—how limited it is will be understood when it is said that Mr. Allen Tansie's "Human Emperor" and Mr. Perini's "High Treason," both having small figures, are placed as high as to be practically out of sight. The works of the different pictures are, in most cases, brought together, and pictorially with good result. There is a little too much of the conventional arrangement, whereby some pictures are arranged as false to others; for instance, a quiet landscape by Mr. Rosa Fosse is so placed that it serves to lighten the effect of two cooler pictures by Mr. Millan. Proceeding on the system of contrast, one end of the largest room has been devoted to the works of Mr. Warr, recognized by Mr. Rosen Jungs and other men who may be said to be his disciples. The other end has been principally covered by the portraits and landscapes of Mr.

Millan, the central point being his "Tomb of the General." Germany, although conspicuous by her absence in other quarters of the Exhibition, is represented in this art department. The German artists have sent about two hundred pictures and many few works in sculpture. Many of their finest works are, however, excluded from the Exhibition because the German Government was obliged to buy down very strict rules as to the sale of pictures, and the German, historic pictures especially, work on a vast scale. Battle pictures are excluded for another reason. The Emperor William, who has shown throughout great interest in the Exhibition, insisted on the rejection of all subjects that might in any way offend the sensibilities of the French. They are to be confined to portraits, metropolitan, metropolitan the action, as that pictures suggestive of the struggle between the two countries appear. Altogether the representation may be said to be creditable to the German, though it is not greatly superior to the

one made at Philadelphia two seasons ago. It shows, however, something of the four national schools. There are the Scandinavians, with Kallu and Malmgren for leaders; the Swedes, another band of improvisation, settled chiefly at Waldemar; the Catalans, who take the accident of residence, if not of birth, have the school of Tress (like Kallu for an example), and who show Pader for chief, and Kallu, Kallu, and Kallu for his lieutenant—all represented in the "Chang de Man" and the other school of London. These schools may again be locally named as those of Berlin, Munich, Vienna, and Düsseldorf.

France has sent a comparatively large number of pictures. There are 100, and many of her best artists are well represented. The most noteworthy of these is Maerens, the professor at the St. Etienne Academy of Fine Arts, who contributes a remarkable figure-piece entitled "The Bulgarian Boy." Kallu, Kallu, and Kallu send good landscapes, the best especially;



"A VISIT TO THE DENTIST."—(FROM THE PICTURES BY G. A. DODD, A. R. A.)



SECTION.

only that; on the contrary, he is regarded quite as a Greek hero. He has been glorified—has been glorified in the eyes of the people of Greece, and he has been glorified in the eyes of the people of the United States. He was the first of the great heroes of the Greek revolution, and he was the first of the great heroes of the Greek revolution.

* vice title band of which he was the

[illegible]

The mode of warfare adopted by the insurgents was not unusual, and they were not at all unskillful in setting the opposing forces against each other in an enormous range of mountains, and in the narrow passes, and in the mountainous area, and avoid the hard-fighting effect of a divided force. They were not at all unskillful in setting the opposing forces against each other in an enormous range of mountains, and in the narrow passes, and in the mountainous area, and avoid the hard-fighting effect of a divided force.

The soldiers of the Turks, on the other hand, were so stayed in their conduct in victory was infamous. Mowing their troops in towns, a single defeat would cost them an immense number of men. When victorious, however, they spared no vengeance for such heers by slaughtering women and children, or condemning them to a worse fate. The scenes described by the English Commissioner, Mr. Lumsden, and another witness who followed him a month later on a tour through the distressed provinces, are simply horrifying.

Disappointed in the results of the intervention, the unhappy politicians hoped much from the action of the Berlin Congress; but the terms of the agreement between England and Russia respecting the Eastern question, and the attitude which England plucked them into dispair by "for reform" in Thessaly. Epidemics, a death-flee was dealt to the disease in inhabitants—that of annexation to the empire revived again when, through the of England, the representatives of the were admitted to the Congress; but they were allowed, and the plenipotentiaries of the Russian Empire, left the whole question of the frontier boundaries between Turkey and Greece to those two countries.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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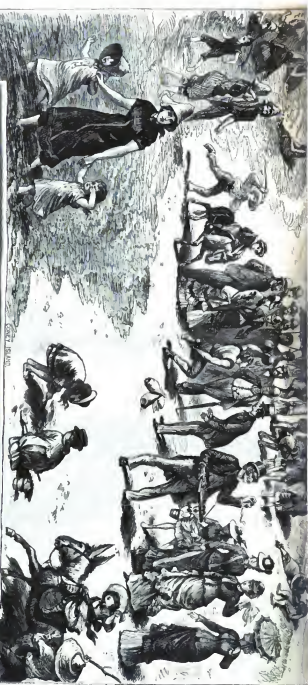


“THE NOBLE RED MAN.”

THE ANNUAL PLAQUE OF CHIEF “BLOODY INDEED” OF THE BORDER.



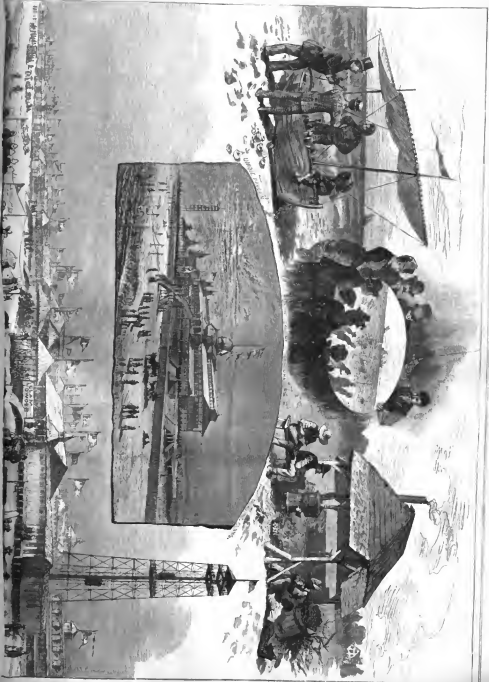
INCIDENTS OF AN OCEAN TRIP.—[DRAWN BY A. B. FROM.]

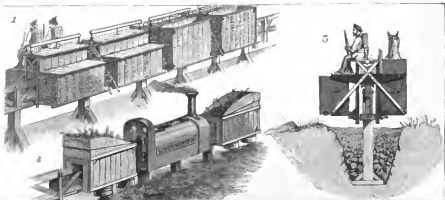


W. H. L. 120



W. H. L. 120





1. Cars of the Pioneer Railway. 2. Engine and Tender. 3. Section of Pioneer Railway Cut. 4. Pioneer Railway Trestle crossing a River. 5. South African Transport.

PIONEER RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A PIONEER RAILWAY.
 Iron, or post and rail railways, like the ones in the accompanying sketches, were opened about forty years ago, and have receded in this country and other parts of old, but generally on a comparatively level shore a pretty regular of railroad rights. A track up a steep hillside would be an operation on such structures. The railway of military transportation in the Transvaal, Africa, is a one-rail structure. Its advantages are many. The cost of construction is comparatively slight; it can be put up without loss of time in grading and boring or piling; it can be readily adapted to the sharpest curves. The girders have a constant height of seven feet, three of which must always be above-ground. This leaves a four-foot margin for such irregularities as cannot be overcome by a grade of one in ten. The stability of the structure is assured partly by sinking into the ground (about twelve to a mile) and partly by narrow footings. These holes are of varying depth, and really do duty as cuttings.

The structure may be either of wood or iron; but wood is preferred for military purposes, since obstacles or damages are more easily repaired. The upper rail is formed of a stout oak or beam on edge, breaking joint on the posts. An iron deck board may be used in lieu, but it too would delay the construction, in being bent to regular curves, which the pioneer does not afford. The lower or grip rail, which forms a continuous chain, as it were, for the grip angles to pull on, is in oak, wedged to hold firmly in the posts and driven. These deep notches, occurring with reg-

ularity at every four feet, admit of ready but not too facile bending on curves, the maximum being fixed at 100 feet radius, or about two inches per bay. Oak cuts at every eight inches are for the same purpose. The breaking strength of the structure is twenty tons, the weight about eighty tons per mile complete.

The mode of erection is very simple, and is the same whether iron or wood is employed in the structure. After the most desirable route has been selected, by riding over the ground, a party is sent out

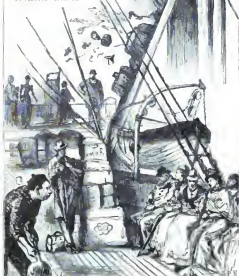


RIGHT TO THE 32nd FLOOR, AT THE HOTEL.



VIEW OF CHIM

SOMEONE'S LUGGAGE



THE MOST POPULAR MAN IN PARIS



CHARACTER SKETCHES IN PARIS.

to mark off the precise line to be followed, the graders select a mill of modern hardness as the most suitable. The curves are put in by eye or with field-glasses, and on particular attention must be given to long straight-aways. With a facility of using grades if one is not, sharp curves will seldom be called for, or had ground rarely obligatory. The marking is performed by placing down a length of a blue tape, on which the two-foot intervals for the posts are indicated by numerous numbers.

A second party follow, to fix the grades by means of special graduated T-shaped ranging rods. The top of the T slides up and down, and is used to range the grades, and the scale shows the corresponding depth of hole required to ob-

tain the grade indicated by the T slide. This party also note the special requirements, if any, of any particular number, and intent for it accordingly, indicating where pillars are to be set under the bays for road crossings, or where over-bridges are to be avoided, should it not be possible either to cut a gully or raise the railway. No levels are taken, but an indicator may be used when it is a question whether a grade exceeds the maximum.

A third party, of about 100 men, dig the holes of the depth indicated on the numbered posts driven by their predecessors, and collect stones to be used in packing and ramming around the posts. They also cut the pillars before mentioned, and do any heavy-work which may be re-

quired. The total per mile is about 200 cubic yards—an easy day's work for 100 men.

Party No. 4, or the evening squad, arrive by the construction train, with the materials; they unload the wagons, and place the final posts in the holes, and built up the rest of the structure. The posts are then ranged by eye as accurately as possible, being shifted up or left, or lifted and packed up a few inches if necessary, the train may then proceed with the materials. No 5 squads after the rails has passed, run in stone and earth into the holes.

The shape of the road used on this railway is shown in the illustrations. The lower sketch shows a more primitive mode of transportation used in some parts of South Africa.

STROLLING PLAYERS

JOHN WHITELY was an extraordinary character among English strolling players. Whenever he entered a town of any importance he always entered himself in his Dan Fella suit—pink silk and white satin, ruffled and shirred, a long feather in his hat, and a dagger in his side—attended by a boy with a bell in his hand to announce the entertainment. In poor places, where money was scarce, Jeremy frequently took the price of admission out in kind—meat, bread, sugar, &c. At a fishing village once nothing but fish was brought by the inhabitants. The company remonstrated: none could eat fish by fish alone. One evening nineteen persons were ad-



ITALIAN WALK OF NEW YORK.—Drawn by E. O. McCann.—(See Page 641.)



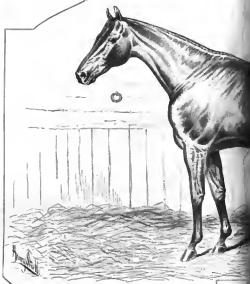
PAROLE



PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE



MOLLIE MC CARTHY



CLOVERBROOK



MARGALO



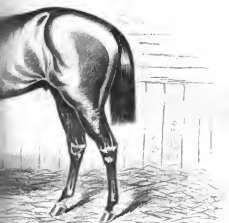
TOM OCHILTREE



TACUPE



SPARTAN



GENERAL PHILIPS



VERA CRUZ



DANGER



DUKE OF MAGENTA

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

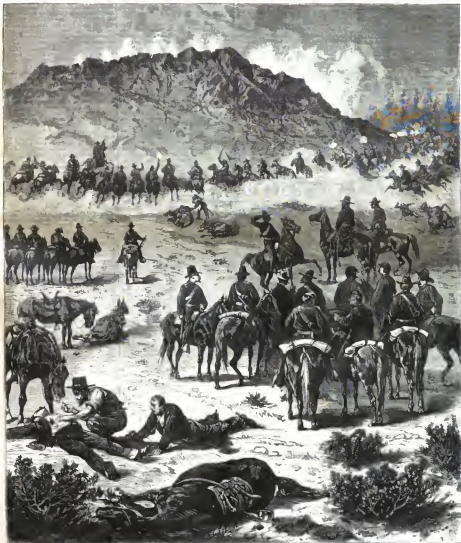
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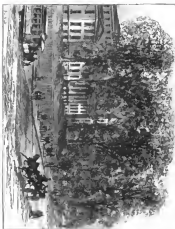
THE BATTLE OF BEECH CREEK.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN BY THE FIELD PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE PAGE 651.)



SWEET MILK.



6. BROWN—1876-77



ALBERT T. GOSWELL—CHURCH AND BROWN



CHARLES BROWN—1876-77

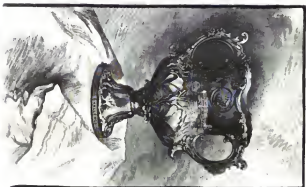


GOSWELL BROWN, 1876





OLD TRINITY COLLEGE.



THE BISHOP'S TROPHY CHALLENGE CUP.



COLUMBIA COLLEGE, N.Y.



H. B. SMITH, D.D.





ALL THE WORLD AT PARIS.

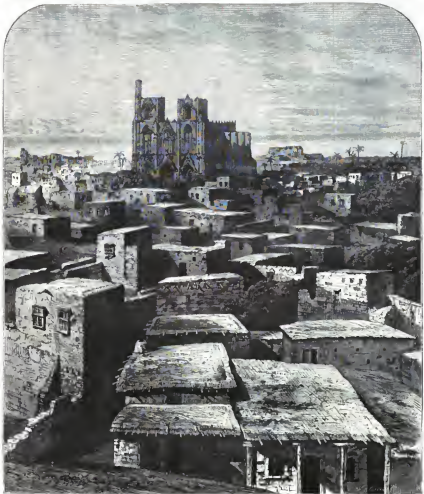
Yes Paris Exhibition, like any other great national gathering, naturally attracts multitudes to the study of character. Representatives of every race and clime are bunched together in a common yard, and the student of human nature is enabled to gain upon his fellow-men as never before from an estimate of their qualities while they pass before him as a procession.

The artist in whom we are interested for the eye searches in crowds of a countless race of men. He is more charmed with the ridiculous than interested in ethnological differences, and types of human being that would most fully to his sense of humor in the English population almost with his lack. It is not possible

the thoughtful traveler surely to find out why the Englishman should perceive his individuality so much more than the representative of any other nation. There is no mistaking him, one whom. Whether he appears in the center of conspicuous Paris or adorns the streets of London, he is infallibly the same; his identity is never confused, and no trace of any of the features that may have crept over him in his travels remains upon his manner, his conversation, or his appearance. It is said that the chief difficulty that lies in the way of writing "the American north" is the absence of social types. Certainly the duty of modeling himself in form, features, and expression exactly according to the class to which he belongs is better understood by an Englishman than any other inhabitant of the

globe. The particular French portrayed by our artist is clearly an exhibitor at the great show, for in the first sketch we find him holding a controversy with the ticket man over what appears to be a photograph of himself. Two or three previous are interesting themselves in the question, and it will evidently go hard with the applicant for admission if his features do not prove to be identical with those on the card he offers for inspection. Our next view of him is at the table d'hôte, surrounded by his family, and here, if we may judge from the expression of the various faces, there is another difficulty to be encountered. Whether the champagne party has failed in his duty, or French cookery fails to tempt the English palate, we are left to decide for ourselves; but clearly the first dinner in Paris has

not been productive of any measure of delight. The next sketch would be rather puzzling had not a hint been received from the artist that the missing procession depicted was the march of a demand on the part of the English family for lunch. What is not a popular food among the French, and an eternal application of it such a rare event that the necessary apparatus is not likely to be forthcoming on sudden call. Apparently, however, in this instance the preparation have done their best. In the last sketch we find the whole party forty or more, while the bells of the Exhibition. One young lady, paid back in hand, is the pioneer. Doubtless they will enjoy themselves immensely in spite of the "superior way in which they do these things in Old England."



FAMAGUSTA, THE ANCIENT VENETIAN PORT OF CYPRUS.

FAMAGUSTA.

THE ancient city lies on a slope between two promontories on the eastern coast of the island of Cyprus. It was built from the ruins of the Greek city of Salamis, and is surrounded by high walls. On the land side there is a deep ditch twenty paces in width cut out of the solid rock. The walls are thick, and flanked by massive towers, whose sides are four paces thick and their interior four feet in diameter. The total extent of the walls is nearly ten miles. Within the fortress there is a mile with battlements, situated on a number of crumpled eminences. The town has two gates, each with draw bridges, the one toward the land, the other leading to the sea. The harbor, which is large, and protected by some high rocks at the entrance, could once admit vessels of considerable draught, but is now choked up with mud and rubbish. The city is still in little better than a ruin, yet it was once known as one of the principal commercial marts of the Levant, and numbered among its inhabitants some of the wealthiest merchants of the East.

Famagusta was originally built by the Christians somewhere about the latter part of the eleventh century, but was made a fortified town in 1194 by Guy de Lusignan, a French Crusader, who purchased the island of Cyprus from the English emperor, Richard the First. In the struggle which occurred on various occasions between Cyprus and the sultan, a monster of the Levantine dynasty, and the Christian, the city suffered conspicuously. On the occasion of his coronation

King Peter entertained several eminent Genoese and Venetians at the royal palace, situated at Nicosia. These guests quarreled about precedence, and appeared to the Cypriot monarch to decide the point at issue. The Genoese, it is said, were so highly offended by a verdict which was adverse to their pretensions that they proposed to murder King Peter during the feast at which he had invited them and their circle. Hearing in some manner become acquainted with the intention of his guests, the king rescued the malcontents from the throned hands of the slayers of his palace, and ordered that every subject of Cyprus within his dominions should be put to death. This monstrous command was, unfortunately for Cyprus, only too faithfully obeyed. The apostle of fire, highly incensed by this treatment of her citizens, immediately proceeded to punish the Cypriote king by sending a fleet of war vessels to Cyprus under command of the Admiral Parnassus. This officer, after several engagements, captured the city of Famagusta, which was soon transformed into a Genoese fortress. Hence in their hold upon the island and no longer as they retained this important city, the Genoese added busily to the fortifications, and made them almost impregnable. It was nearly sixty years before Famagusta again became the property of the monarch of Cyprus, and then it was only rescued from the Genoese by the aid of foreign mercenaries employed by James the Second.

The wife of this monarch, who had succeeded in stealing himself upon the throne of his father in spite of his illegitimate birth, was a Venetian

lady, who, after the death of her husband, ruled Cyprus in his name, but finally delivered it in favor of the government of Venice. Display given of comparative peace followed this event, when finally the sublimity of the island became aware that a danger threatened them greater than any they had known in the past. For a long time the Turks had been casting longing eyes toward Cyprus. Unobtrusively their impatience took an active form, and results of the plains order would meet various parts of the island and plunder such towns as were in the vicinity. Venice, in defiance of these incursions, determined to leave the fortress of Cyprus. Famagusta was among the most important, and Venetian engineers were sent thither and commenced to put the city in order for the reception of a large garrison.

In July of 1570 the Turks landed in force at Cyprus, and in September began the famous siege of Famagusta—the siege that lost Cyprus to Venice, and which made it an instance of Turkish perfidy that has few parallels even in the history of that most unprincipled and treacherous nation. The garrison at this time consisted of 7000 Venetians, commanded by the brave General Maximilian Strozzi. Every twelve months was sent away from the city, leaving only the men at arms. For months the garrison was enabled to repulse every attack of the Turks; but in the spring of 1571 the Turkish commander, Muezzin, opened a trench three miles in extent, which eventually cut off the Venetians from any communication with the surrounding country. This trench, it is said, was twelve feet high and deep to enable horsemen to gallop its length without

being perceived by the enemy. Behind it were erected iron forts, from which a constant fire was kept up upon the walls of the fortress. The garrison repulsed this attack, owing to the inferior quality of its arms and munitions.

After having repulsed the batteries of Famagusta the Turks attempted an assault, but were repulsed. In the mean time, however, operations went steadily forward, and the fortress was undermined. On the 1st of June an explosion took place, blowing the city and tearing down a portion of the walls. An assault was made at the same time, but was rendered ineffective by the heroic struggle of the garrison. Three weeks later a second explosion took place, followed by a third having not been, in which the Turks were wounded and beaten back to their intrenchments. Throughout June and July a series of such assaults took place, the garrison in every case displaying the most remarkable heroism. Finally starvation menaced them. By the middle of July there was no salt meat, wine, nor vegetable to be had in the city. The troops were reduced to subsisting on corn, and the lack of horses, sheep, and oxen. On the 23rd of July the Turks made a desperate assault. It was the sixteenth, and the last the garrison was able to sustain. Officers and men fought together like heroes. General Strozzi himself falling several of the enemy with his own hands. The victory they achieved was, however, equivalent to a defeat. Their ammunition was exhausted, their food consumed, and, realizing the impossibility of resisting another attack, the unfortunate garrison surrounded, trusting themselves to the mercy of



STRUGGLE FOR THE PALM LEAVES.

SKETCHES IN PALESTINE.

There is a never-fading interest attached to every thing connected with Palestine. Not only is it a land where "the infant of uncertain pilgrim-like throng," and the home of one of the oldest civilizations on the face of the earth, but it is a place where modern progress works little or its change either upon the monuments of the past or upon the manners and customs of the people. In spite of the ravages of the Turk and the destroying influence of time, the Holy Land under Moslem rule differs but little from the happy Judean provinces that four years ago lay, quivered under the dominion of Rome. This is the eastern heritage of man whose lives have been devoted to the study of the subject. The

Eastern traveler, whose exhaustive monographs have made him an authority upon all matters connected with Biblical lore, says: "The unchanged habits of the East render it a kind of living Pompeii. The outward appearance, which in the case of the Greeks and Romans we know only through art and writing—the marble, fresco, and pavement—in the case of the Jewish history we know through the forms of actual men, living and moving before us, wearing about the same garb, speaking in almost the same language, and certainly with the same general tone of speech and tones and manners."

In studying the accompanying engravings the reader may therefore feel that he is looking upon painted representations of the places in and about Jerusalem but little changed from what

they were in the days when Jesus the Baptist called men to repentance, and the Prophet of Galilee preached the Gospel of salvation to the world. The view of the ancient city which is given on our death page is taken from the Mount of Olives, and, owing to the equality of elevation, is undoubtedly the most imposing one that can be obtained. Jerusalem is literally a city upon a hill. It is built on a promontory that juts out from the table-land of Judaea, and drops in narrow gorges separate it from the surrounding hills. On the west and south the Valley of Hinnom lies between Zion and the neighboring highlands. On the east, between Bethsai and the Mount of Olives, lies the Valley of Jehoshaphat, through which flows the brook Cedron. This valley is supposed to be the "king's dale" men-

tioned in Genesis, and its name is derived from the burial of King Jehoshaphat, or from the fact that he obtained here a great victory over the Moabites and their allies. Only on the north does the city adjoin the mountain range of which its site forms a part. Its highest towers are 2000 feet above the level of the Mediterranean Sea. In its present shape the city of Jerusalem is an irregular square, surrounded by an oval wall about two and a half miles in circumference, erected by the Sultan Suleiman. In this wall there are seven gates, the four principal ones being named the Jaffa, the Damascus, the Sion's, and the Zion gates.

The streets of Jerusalem are winding and gloomy. They are paved with irregularly shaped flat stones infilling between the walls, and here

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.—Observed at Snake River Park, Colorado, by Dr. GEORGE DEANER.—[See Page 675.]



BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEAUCONSFIELD, K. G., 1874.—From a Photograph.—[See Page 670.]



BENJAMIN DISRAELI, 1871.—[From a Drawing by Gustave Dore.]



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON JOHNS FAMILY IN THEIR BOAT. (Painted by A. B. Frost.)



beaten—still her lower—almost absolutely in her, and his state watched her with a pride that she almost nobly returned. Her eyes were not blue, but of a greenish-gray and social influence. Her eyes were not blue, but of a greenish-gray and social influence. Her eyes were not blue, but of a greenish-gray and social influence.

of an actual bearing peculiar in British waters. Quite lately the distribution of the British navy has been altered, and the British navy has been altered, and the British navy has been altered.

last modification, exploded, leaving our position in darkness, and totally consumed it at a house at the foot of the mountain, and the British navy has been altered, and the British navy has been altered.

tempted to interfere. His position was open. Mr. Jones followed the motion, and meeting an express from the British navy, and the British navy has been altered, and the British navy has been altered.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.
Late arrivals in regard to the Norwegian North Atlantic expedition, which was sent from the ship at a start was to be made on the 15th of June from Bergen, with the intention of reaching Tromsø by the 15th, and afterward to Harstad. From Harstad the route was to be continued, in order to examine the relations of the coast and the interior of the country.

The forty-eighth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Dublin on the 10th of August, under the presidency of William Forsteryce, who also was President of the Association.

It is announced that a contract for the construction of a canal across the straits of Panama has been finally reached between the government of Colombia and the International Canal Company, and the International Canal Company.

A bright day, at present, but, with this city, was taken in the city of a large German shipyard ship to July. The day was not approved to be lost, but probably the day will be followed by a day of rain.

It will be remembered that when a first accident happened to the steamer of the Grand Hotel, the steamer was taken to the harbor of the Grand Hotel, and the steamer was taken to the harbor of the Grand Hotel.

Attention has recently been called to the discovery of the presence of a large quantity of gas, and the discovery of the presence of a large quantity of gas, and the discovery of the presence of a large quantity of gas.

We did not wish to see last night, in some of our party, and especially the ladies, were obliged, on account of the darkness, to be obliged, on account of the darkness, to be obliged, on account of the darkness.

The case was referred by order on the 15th, to the Hon. the Chief Justice, who was to be the Hon. the Chief Justice, who was to be the Hon. the Chief Justice.

The matter of the steamer *Adelphi* is discussed here. In June last, in the night of the 15th, the steamer *Adelphi* was taken to the harbor of the Grand Hotel, and the steamer was taken to the harbor of the Grand Hotel.

THE GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSE.
(The Illustration on Front Page.)
On the 28th of August, 1878, the Great Solar Eclipse was observed from the ship at a start was to be made on the 15th of June from Bergen, with the intention of reaching Tromsø by the 15th, and afterward to Harstad.

HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.
In this country the season of keeping seed is not yet begun, and the season of keeping seed is not yet begun, and the season of keeping seed is not yet begun.

A catalogue of the *Pennsylvania Library* at Washington has been recently completed. The catalogue of the *Pennsylvania Library* at Washington has been recently completed.

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MARKET STREET, DUBLIN, IRELAND.

A VIEW IN DUBLIN.

CUSTOM HOUSE, as the Custom House, the first from the sea over the great river of the city, but there is no other landmark, and the coming of Charles Bridge does not reveal upon you a spectacle of warlike masonry, neither are your ears deafened with the roar of rapids and the screaming of engine whistles. On the contrary, on either side of the bridge are wide and airy lawns, streets filled with lofty houses and lined with splendid shops. Of the two thoroughfares diverging from the bridge, Northside Street, on the north side of the Liffey, is the grander. There is, indeed, no wider, in point of vista, no more beautiful street in Europe. In ten minutes here, compared with the Broadway of New York, but there is much more elegance and lightness and

grace about Northside Street than in the broad, heavily colored boulevard of America. And those effects are not produced by an absence of that animation which one expects to find in the centre of a capital, for there is abundance of it here, but the street is so expansive, like the great and busy squares at Alexandria more than any thing else, and the houses and public buildings dwarf all street objects into such insignificance, that light Irish cars may be dashing past you, men may be tending all the corners of the streets on their way to the terraces at the base of Nelson's Pillar, and cool drays in lines may be slowly moving toward the shops along the quays, and yet neither all these nor the hundreds of people on the broad pavements convey to you ideas of crowding, nor of that overwhelming pandemonium business activity you get in other London or

Liverpool. It is the grace of the place that is its principal charm. In no other street in the world will you, at certain hours of the day, see so many young and beautiful women promiscuously up and down between the trees, which afford some shelter as well as such representation to the passers and the pleasant shops. And if these do not attract your gaze, you have public buildings with Ionic columns to gaze at, and hotels—sport mansions of hotels, and not those with flaming posters plastered forth from chimney stacks and side walls—and lastly you have, right in the centre of this street, the Nelson Column, with the golden statue standing bare-headed at the top, and looking against a copse, and not, as in the London column, against a bay of ships, as if any one could gain support from that. If you want to take in all the picturesque at once,

you must stand on Charles Bridge and look down the river; if you want to see the houses and the church against that, you must go to the top of the Nelson Column. You will at once admit that it is no wonder this magnificent avenue is the favorite street of the citizens of Dublin, for you can see nothing before you but tone and beauty and prosperity.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

Even since the termination of the struggle between Russia and Turkey there has been a continuous series of hostilities going on between the Greek, inhabitants of Turkish provinces and the Moslem troops stationed within their limits. It



THE INTERSECTION IS CURIOUS—OCCURRING IN THE MOUNTAINS

has been suggested, and probably with some degree of truth, that the idea of the insurgents in Chios, Epirus, Crete, and elsewhere has been, not the possibility of throwing off the rule of the Turk—a matter they were entirely too feeble to accomplish—but to call the attention of Europe to the atrocious misdeeds under which they languish.

From the time that Crete finally passed from the hands of the Venetians into those of the Turk, the unhappy island has been the scene of constant contention. This contest took place in the middle of the seventeenth century. The Turk had been in the habit of making expeditions to Crete for the purpose of plunder, but the determination to besiege and take possession of the island grew out of a difficulty between the Sultan and the Maltese. A prize vessel was taken by the latter, which, according to report,

had on board the sons of the sultan, and also the favorite wife and son of the Sultan himself. It is probable, however, that the lady in question was only a slave of the sultan, who had been employed in the service as a nurse, with her son, and to whom the Sultan had become attached. This vessel was carried to a short time into Calamatta, a harbor of Crete, but without the consent of the Venetians, who had no portion there. This fact did not, however, excuse them in the eyes of the Sultan, who became highly incensed, and by way of vengeance sent a large fleet to the island, which soon took Candia and Sifnos, and besieged the capital with vigor. The attack was bravely repulsed, but was repeated five years later, this time with the same want of success.

In 1696 the Turks made a third effort, but this, toward changed the siege into a blockade, which

they continued on years without success, since the Venetians, being masters of the sea, supplied the fortress with arms, ammunition, and men without difficulty. In 1697, after the peace of Passarowitz, the Grand Vizier Kiazim, in order to secure a furnished expedition, and to regain the favor of Mustafa IV by an important conquest, took measures for the entire subjugation of Crete, and lowered the standard with 10,000 men. The fortress was, however, well defended. A wall with seven bastions surrounded it, the same number of batteries were situated in front of the wall, and several detached works further in advance. A numerous fleet held the Turks in check by sea, and the garrison declared itself ready to be besieged under the walls of the fortress. The attack was at first directed against the bastion called Phalaris, and the Turks were soon at the foot of the breach. Here, however,

the defenses were so strong that six months' fighting found the enemy no nearer in advance, the winter set upon them, and they were obliged to withdraw to their intrenchments. During the cold months many of the soldiers were carried off by disease, but by spring they were fresh enough to attempt the assault. The Venetians, however, were weaker than the one which had so successfully resisted them, and this gave them fresh courage. As soon as the weather would permit, they showed their place and attacked the last-mentioned works. Their expectations of an easy victory were not fulfilled, however, for having succeeded in establishing themselves upon the bastion of St. Andre, they found beyond it strong intrenchments, which withstood the most furious assaults, and again winter forced them to suspend their operations.

In the spring of 1699 the Turks passed their



MEN AND WOMEN OF BETULEHEM.



VIEW OF JERUSALEM FROM SCOPUS.



MOUNT HERMON.

SKETCHES IN PALESTINE.

SKETCHES IN PALESTINE.

THE above sketches are a continuation of the series published in our Supplement of last week. In the first two we have a view of the extensive ruins by the men and women of Betulehem. These are to a great degree the same as were seen in Scripture times. The most ancient representations of the human form found in Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor contain abundant evidence that no material change has taken place in the

form of the people—in spite of the unbounded hospitality of the East, intercourse, except for business purposes, is usually confined among persons of like nationality and religious faith, while at the same time luxury, fanaticism, and pride of race all conspire to maintain unimpaired every outward distinction. The cloth worn by the people is manufactured by the wives and daughters, and dyed and fashioned into garments at home. Foreign manufactures of every description have, with a recent date, been unknown.

The taste of Oriental for splendor of attire has led all who can afford it to provide themselves with costly and showy garments worn only on special occasions; and these, being handed down from one generation to another, have also contributed to preserve the fashions and styles undisturbed.

The dress of the men may be said to consist of four principal garments—the "bas," the "dus" shawl, the "sabb," and the "kafes." The first is a sort of loose drawers over which the shawl,

or trousers, are drawn. Both drawers and trousers are shaped like a bag broader than it is long, with an opening at each of the lower corners large enough to admit the feet. They are girdled around the waist by means of a long, narrow band, with the ends, in the case of the shawl, considered in gay colors. Among the poor this garment is generally of dark blue cotton; these in better circumstances wear knowledge or some light woollen material. The sabb, or shawl, is not infrequently woven of camel's or goat's

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

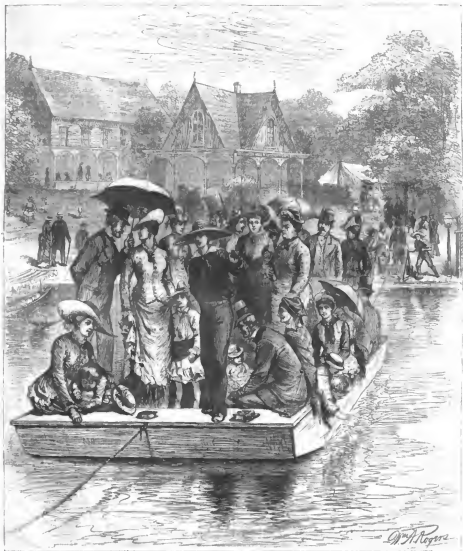
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DOWN BY THE SEA—FERRY OVER WEDLEY LAKE, OCEAN GROVE.—DRAWN BY W. A. ROGERS.—[For Page 264.]



THE RUINED SCHOOL



THE HIGH SCHOOL



MAIN ST. LOOKING SOUTH.



FORMED.



THE VALLEY, LOOKING WEST.



BROKEN HEAD-STONE.

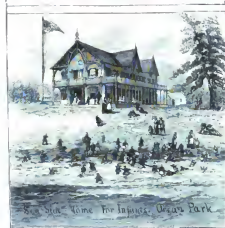


RUINS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



DEMOLED TREE

IN THE TRACK OF THE TORNADO.—FROM SKETCHES BY E. P. SNOW AND A. F. BROWN.—[SEE PAGE 654.]



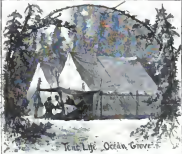
DOWN BY THE SEA—SKETCHES AT OCEAN GROVE, ASHBURY PARK, AND OTHER



Asbury Park



Hotel Marlborough-Blenheim



Tent Life Ocean Grove



Asbury Park

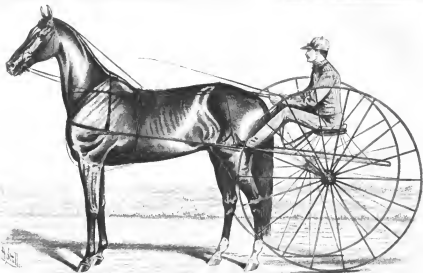


Sunset Lake Asbury Park

NOTES.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY PAGE.—[SEE PAGE 694.]



MR. KUENLENT CHEN LAY FAN, FIRST CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AND HIS SUTLE—PROBABLELY AT SHANGHAI & BEIJING, FOR THE PAPER—[See Page 604.]



THE TROTTING HORSE BARUS.—[RACED ON LAKE OF HENRY STAY.]

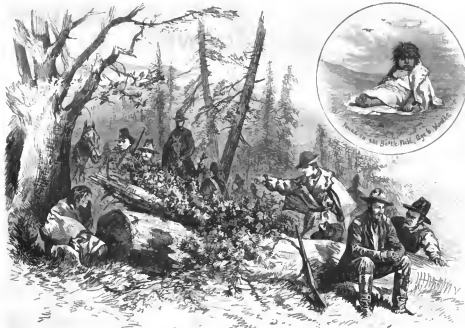
THE CELEBRATED TROTTER
BARUS.

THE subject of the above sketch first became prominent as a trotter in 1874, when he made for himself a record of 2:24. The following year he was very successful in his races, and earned his record in 2:24. The next season (1875) he was almost every race he started for,

and reduced his record still further to 2:20. In 1877 he trotted a mile in 2:16, and again set Goldsmith Maid in a heat trotted in 2:14, when he was seriously and driven out. Such was his well-known speed that nearly all the prominent racing associations deemed it best to bar Barus from participation in ordinary contests, giving instead a special purse for his benefit. In one of these exhibitions of speed at Buffalo, August 4,

he electrified the racing world by trotting a full mile in harness in 2:12, thus effecting the great performance of the late more Goldsmith Maid, whose record of 2:14 had stood at the head of the turf for over three years. Barus is a bay gelding, standing a little over sixteen hands high, with two white hind feet and a crooked blade in his forehead. He was bred by his present owner, Mr. R. B. Conner, of Georgetown, Long Island, and

has been trained and driven by J. Lee Selas since he has shown his unparalleled speed. Concerning the pedigree of Barus but little is known. He was sired by a horse known as CONNER'S B. gelding, whose origin is also doubtful. His dam's pedigree is also unknown. Concerning this last achievement of this "king of the trotters," a few items may be interesting. The dirt track, and condition of the horse were all that could be



INCIDENTS OF INDIAN WARFARE.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 693.]



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We repeat, therefore, to those that are tempted to making to impose upon the public a spurious work, purporting to be a narrative of Strayer's adventures and discoveries. It is a garbled and incomplete story, made up from letters and accounts of his explorations. Many most interesting and important details were omitted, which appear in Mr. STRAYER'S book, and which are necessary to the complete understanding of the great work he has accomplished. To protect the interests of American readers, we deem it proper to warn the public against attempts to pass off upon them this perverted and spurious narrative of his explorations. "Through the Dark Continent," the only graphic and complete account of Strayer's adventures, written by himself and illustrated by his own sketches, is copyrighted and published by HARPER & BROTHERS, by special arrangement with the author, and will be sold by subscription agents only. Whoever buys any other will simply waste his money, and shoot himself out of a book which the most extensive of English editors pronounce the most charming and fascinating story of travel and adventure published in modern times.

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 I consider this book superior to any other with which I am acquainted.

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From W. R. LAMB, Professor in the University of Toronto, Scarborough, Ont.

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From W. R. CURRIE, Principal of the High School, Providence, R.I.

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From W. R. CURRIE, Principal of the High School, Boston, Mass.

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* AU REVUE.—[Pour le Parnasse de Paris & Comtes.]

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enters the number is less than 200,000. Many parts of the island formerly healthy and fertile are now, from malaria and other causes, barren and almost uninhabitable. The trade of Ceylon is declining. It was at one time valuable and important, because of its monopoly of tea. No pains were taken to preserve the prosperity of the island, which eventually suffered an appearance of decadence and neglect. Two years ago during United Nations, in a report to the United Kingdom government, stated that he had no public works to suggest or either began or ended. The shipping ports contained no cargo and the island was depopulated in a previous year's report. Vital statistics in previous years had not been kept.



LARNICA, THE MODERN PORT OF THE ISLAND

by the central power as governed elsewhere till the day it declared its wish to assist him.

and drain of every available penny from the postcolonial treasury. The 400 percent of Cyprus in the financial year ending in March 1976, was computed at over 30,000,000 piastres, all of which was drained from the island to help Imperial

The year's imports and exports of Cyprus are estimated in Mr. Russell's report as amounting together to over \$1,000,000.

as compared with that of 1870, the harvest from the carob-tree (the locust bean) yielded a larger revenue than in the year before. Indeed, all authorities agree that the soil of Cyprus is still an unworked mine, and that capital invested in ag-

PLAYED FIRST

ish Egypt, and wrested from us, who retain-
ing of Egypt
quips, jottings, etc., but as funds were provided or
set apart for these purposes, and in the financial
condition of Turkey it was vain to expect or
presumably any useful public works, there be-
ing an ardent pressure for money and a conse-

and little protection was accorded to the inhabitants of the rural districts. The English sovereign was at 187 pias. The issue of cotton, or paper money would further raise the price of cotton, to the much great prejudice of consumers, and would give a

each difference of temperature and each variety of soil that in no year, even though it be made by local floods or partial droughts, does average production of the whole island suffer. Thus when in 1871 the cotton crop, owing to drought, fell off some sixty per cent in the

...the benefits of travelers, and archaeologists will follow up the paths indicated by General Camacho. Nations and Indians will establish hotels in cities where General Camacho declares "an hotel of our destruction exist." Indians and Indians are



VIEW ON THE WEST COAST

LAND OF CYPRUS

HARPER'S WEEKLY

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1878.

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THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD—VIEW IN FRANKLIN SQUARE.—FROM A SKETCH BY THOS. R. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 714.]



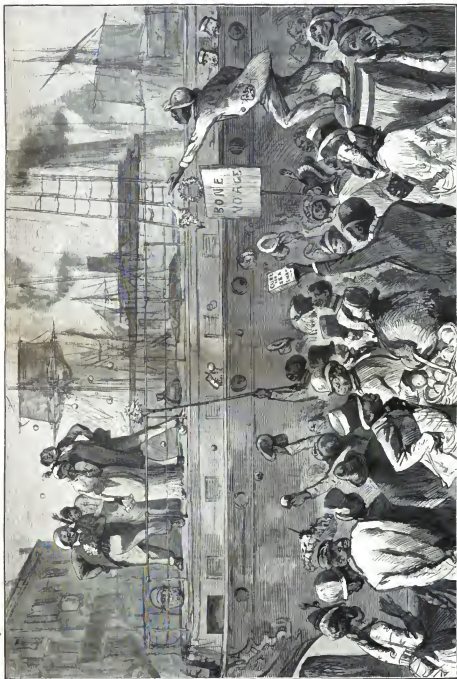
A SKIRMISH WITH AN UNWELCOME INTRUDER.—[DRAWN BY W. L. PUTNAM.]



LOCUSTS IN SOUTH INDIA—DRIVING THEM FROM THE FIELDS.—[SEE PAGE 716.]



THE MOUNTAINS OF THE HURON, FROM ANTHONY'S HORN, LOOKING NORTH.—Drawn by James H. Smith.—(From Plate 114.)



WEDDING TRIP OF THE BLACKVILLE TRUSS-OFF FOR EUROPE.—(Drawn at San Francisco, Cal.)



SEASIDE HOMES FOR CHILDREN.—Drawn by JAMES CROOK.—[See Page 708.]



JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL.D., LATE PRESIDENT OF YASSAR COLLEGE.
FORWARDED BY U. S. MAIL.—(See Page 106.)



EVERETT AUGUSTUS DEUSSEN, ESQ.
FORWARDED BY R. A. LEON.—(See Page 106.)

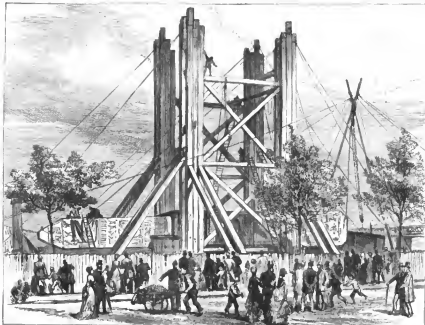
CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

The Egyptian obelisk called by this name, which Mr. Jean Baret, civil engineer, has removed from Alexandria to be erected in London, at the cost of a tremendous individual benevolence of the public, Mr. BALDWIN WILSON, the eminent surgeon, is now visible in all passers-by on

the Thames Embankment, and will soon be raised aloft upon its pedestal, at the stone steps opposite Adelphi Terrace. It will rest in a horizontal position, but supported of the iron-plate casing that formed the vessel in which its adventurous voyage was performed, upon a solid timber frame-work over the granite base, sixteen feet square and six feet high, but making only four feet

above the level of the Embankment, supporting the pedestal and the two planks at the sides. The preparations for lifting the obelisk to the required height, then depressing one end so as to render it perpendicular, and finally placing its lower end upon the pedestal, have already begun. The plan for raising may be here described. The column will be fixed with a powerful iron

jacket as near the centre of gravity as is wanted; and this jacket has two massive iron truss-ropes, just like the truss-ropes of a great gun. These truss-ropes will rest on two wrought-iron girders of great strength, and the whole will thus revolve a monster column on a disk without wheels. Each of the four main supports of the staging consists of six sticks of timber, each one



RAISING CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.



A MUSLIMAN PILGRIMAGE TO THE TOMB OF MOSES.

"IN HER OWN SPHERE."

"Now that Charles Dickens's letters are being gathered from the treasures of his library, I wish," writes "Atlas" in the London World, "that some collector could also be made of the letters not written but received by him. It would be an amazing volume, because his peculiar and exquisite responsiveness of fancy seemed to attract the like, and his friends had the habit of pouring down for his undying delight any thing quiet or comic that they came across. I was riding with him one day, when he suddenly asked the others with one of his bursts of laughter, 'By my asking, with the smile of anticipation, what the joke was, he took from his pocket a letter just received from Horatio Martineau, who was staying at Tremont for his health, and who had noted the fol-

lowing incident of life in Ireland. In the year house as the ladies were expecting a good married woman, conductable as person and in character, and not a little elegant and, on the face of it, a lady in all her health, of structured heroic, but of distinguished conversation, as the poetical in the Tremont world.' As Mrs. A before was sitting down one day all alone to her mid-day dinner of meat and wine, it occurred to the good and that even her enjoyment of so quiet a life would be increased by participation with the solitary, slight, and it fell Mrs. B above, she therefore put some delicate, scarce, from the breast and then there up (to the two last plates, accompanied by sage and onion and green and her companions, to the breast of Mrs. C the maid. There was no outcome, an awful, pale, pale, pale, and then Betty came down again, pale,

with the forehead scratched between the two last plates, and on the top of them a note, which was in this effect, written: 'Mrs. B will thank Mrs. A to domesticate her guest in her own sphere.'

THE FAILED TOMB OF MOSES.

RECAPITULATION of the actual scene of the death of the great Hebrew leader and prophet, the Moslems have raised on him a tomb on the west side of the great Jordan, which is annually visited by thousands of devotees. During several days, about the middle of April, fanned mud-ramp is laid about the sides of the mosque and walls within which is supposed to be the tomb, the approach of fresh bands of pilgrims makes any food from the mosque with old that both gone and pitiful. This is narrated by the

Arabs or Turks, who beat drum and cymbal as they enter on their women generally carrying in the rear singing, and clapping their hands. Each pilgrim discharges his gun in the air on entering the gate of the mosque.

But, no one knows where the great prophet was buried. In childhood in the Desert command, just before his death, Moses accented Mount Nebo, one of the Pisgah range, whence he could overlook the land he was not permitted to enter. "I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither." From that height he came down no more. "No Moslem the servant of the Lord died there in the land of Moab, according to the word of the Lord. And He buried him in a valley in the land of Moab, over against Beth-peor, but no man knoweth his sepulchre unto this day."



THE CATHEDRAL.



ENGLAND.—[SEE PAGE 724.]

Printed by G. & J. S. COX

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XXII—No. 1133.]

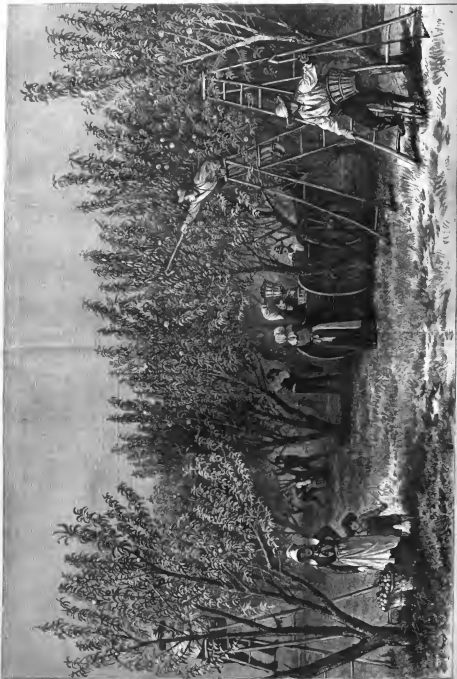
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"IS SINCERITY TO BE REWARDING? IS THE WORKING MAN TO REW HIS AGONY? THAT'S NOT I WANT TO KNOW."

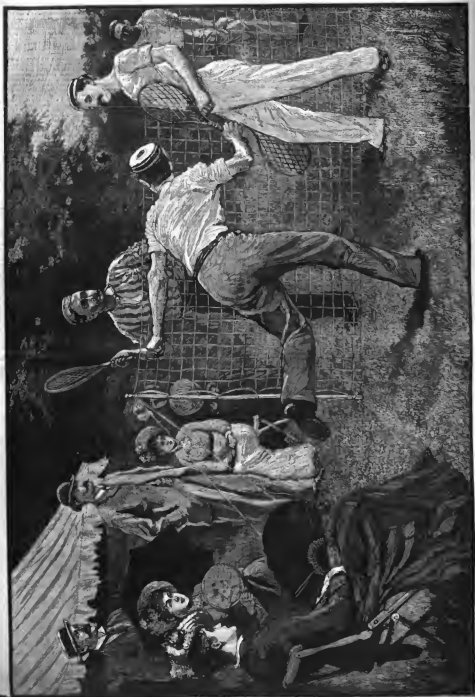


PICKING PEACHES IN DELAWARE.—From a sketch of our Special Agent—(See Page 704.)

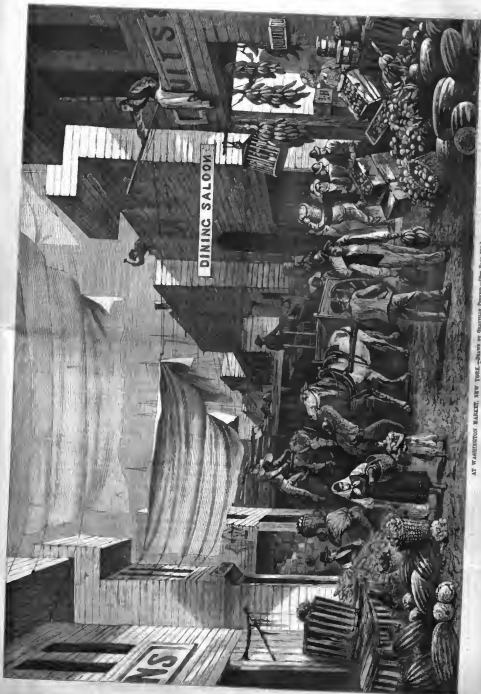


FROM MINE TO MILL.—DRAWS FROM A SCENE BY HENRY R. FOOTE.—[See Page 114.]





LAWYER TENNIS.—Drawn by G. B. BROWN.—[See Page 731.]



AT WASHINGTON MARKET. NEW YORK. (From the "Graphic" of the 14th Sept. 1878.)



THE CHAIN OF MOUNT GAYRUL.



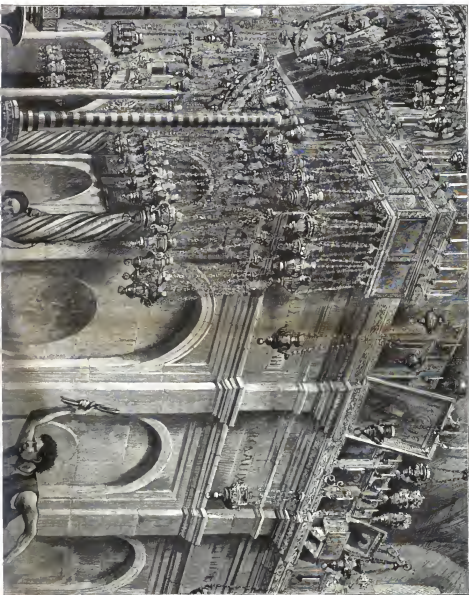
CAPE KOBRAKITS.



THE PORT OF SYENNA.
SKETCHES IN CYPRUS.—[See Page 744.]



A PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND—THE GREAT CRAMONY OF THE HOLY FIRE.—[See Page 144.]



HARPER'S WEEKLY

A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XXII—No. 1184.]

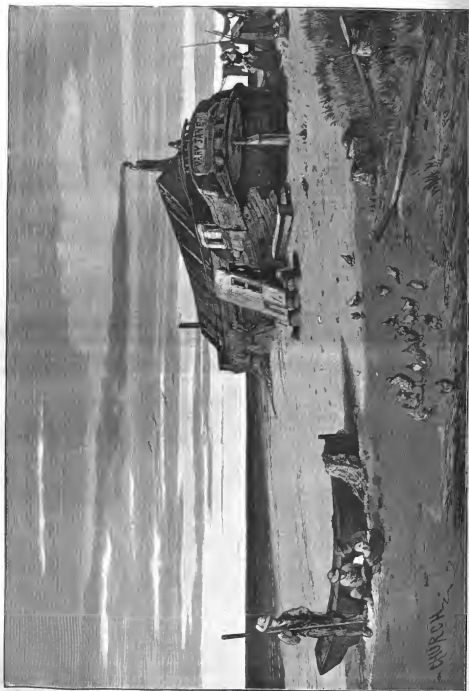
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"WIDOWED AND FATHERLESS"—[FROM A PICTURE BY T. WALTER WILSON.]



A FISHERMAN'S BOAT BY THE BEACH, DRAWN BY F. E. COOPER.—(See Page 746.)

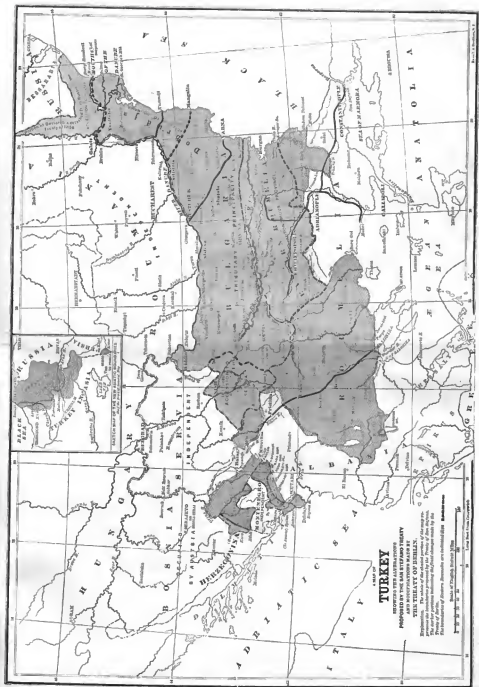
TRUCIENT AND DANGEROUS LYNACY—OO EVEN TO THE BEASTS, THOU THRONIST, AND HE WISE







A HARVEST SCENE IN THE WEST.—THRESHING GRAIN IN THE FIELD.—How a Harvest is Done at O. B. HARRISON.—[See Page 151.]



THE RECENT CHANGES IN THE MAP OF TURKEY.—(See Page 764.)

SKETCHES IN WHITE ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

White Island, New Zealand, lies about fifty miles southeast of Otago, on the east coast of the North Island, and derives its name from the clouds of white steam in which, at passing mariners, it appears to be enveloped. It rises only about four acres, while it is about nine feet above the sea level in height. The landing place, only five to ten minutes' walk from the shore in sketched No. 1 and 2) partially sheltered from certain winds by the adjacent cliffs, and are especially favorable in the water well caused by the action of the sea. The water is deep close to the beach, which are fringed with huge water-worn boulders, and leading from a well-anchored boat yard or so from the shore can be easily effected by means of the ship's boats. A stream

and with moderate acid. In fact, when boats are used for the purpose of reaching the active geyers on the opposite side, the water in their bottoms are carefully examined to make sure that they are not so hot, and the water is heated to a point, when shipped in the water, at some time a break and color, the water shortly afterward hiding when to the rest of the geyser. By means of which in 1860 from a well-bored fifty yards from the north shore, by Messrs. and Lieutenant E. A. Evans, of H. M. S. *Porpoise*, found the depth to be about two fathoms, and the soundings appeared to be uniform. Temperature of the water was 116° F., and they carried much more water to the lake than when visited in 1860. They further remarked in their report that the largest measure at the northeast corner (No. 3) was not quite so active in 1860. And they reckoned the diameter of the mouth of one of the hot

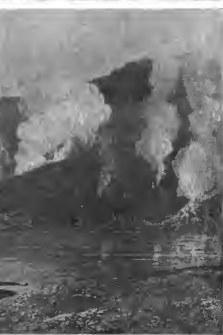
As they, the owners, made another visit, for the purpose of securing for shipping the deposits of sulphur, which lay over the flat in horizontal layers, like white sand, the tips of the craters, in a pure white state, and also mixed with the soft mud at the bottom of Lake Rotorua. In this corner the lake was as full as it was ever known to be. Visible in this early infancy describe as approaching in the extreme the sensation experienced when in a boat in the middle of the phylloids hot freshwater lake on a fine moonlight night. Ten years ago appeared upon the horizon clouds, resembling over quite fifty acres, binding and meeting and lighting forth volumes of pure steam vapor, while the dark and silent cliffs seem to stand up in forever. Large when the wind varies the sulphurous vapor from the craters toward the landing place, the land underneath by the volcanic operations is comparatively

Some emitted from the craters. The "camp" of the phylloids artist, consisting of a tent first protected from the sun-burn and the punishment by a break-out of his traps and some other wood, is seen in sketch No. 1.

THE WEATHER CASE.

The following description of the "Weather Case," or "Weather Weather Indicator," and the directions for its use, are condensed from the circular sent out by General August J. Smith, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army.

Stand facing, and look at the weather case: now the right of the case is at your right hand, the left of the case is at your left hand. The pointer, or index, at the top of the case (No. 1), slides on the brass arc; it is known as the "ma-



SKETCHES IN WHITE ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

er, being comparatively independent of shifting winds, would find little difficulty in steering toward the island in almost any weather. Overlooking the southern landing-place (see representation in sketch No. 2), and at a height of nearly 900 feet, stands a column of rock for all the world like a conical in ground.

Proceeding inland across the flat, which is principally composed of gneiss or granite of Puri, approached with moderate sunlight, and every where on the road, and perceptibly warm even through the thickest clouds, are seen at Lake Home (No. 3), and meet with fumes of sulphur and cyanide, though nearly as strong in gases given off by a lighted lucifer match, while the air is greeted with a mist like that of the Northern Fells or the simultaneous blowing off of steam by a thousand steam-engines. The water of the lake is of a pale green hue, and is strongly impreg-

gation, which is situated on the western margin of the lake, to be about twelve feet. The mud bring on the margin of the lake is black, very fluid, and in a very hot and dangerous state for walking over. By digging, a depth in the ground is obtained of four feet, where the temperature is 300° F. The steam from the various craters rises over the highest point of the island, and, with the particles of sulphur ejected from the craters, appears to fall again in large quantities, like yellow sand, into the lake itself, as when some years since, Mr. Wilson, one of the owners, visited the island with a party of soldiers, gentlemen, they found, to their surprise, the lake, which is over fifteen acres in extent, and lies about fifteen feet above the sea-level, perfectly dry, and large compact deposits of eighty per cent. sulphur twelve feet high centered over the bottom. A few months since Messrs. Wilson

and his son, provided two large protected supplies of food and water from the mainland. Large herds of sea-larks inhabit an inaccessible grassy plain, facing the north, and a little flat and elevated patches of water exist upon the south side. No birds or vegetation of any description are found on the flat or on the hillsides. Geyers and conflagrations appear to abound every where, and no traces of original formation have yet been discovered.

The illustrations are from photographs taken by the instantaneously present by Mr. Crozier, of Napier, and for which we are indebted to Mr. E. W. Ayle, Auckland, who is the New Zealand agent. They were obtained with great difficulty. Mr. Crozier having spent twenty-five days on the island, without communicating with the mainland, dependent upon his own resources for food, for obtaining water, and exposed to the sulphurous

and indicator, when set, by the figure to which it points on the "main barometer scale," which is just below it, the reading of the barometer at the time of the next year.

The "main barometer scale" (No. 3) exhibits all the barometric readings likely to be used with this instrument.

The pointer (No. 1) just below the "main barometer scale" is called the "main barometer index," and indicates, when set, the mean or average reading of the barometer at the place at which the instrument is set, and for each separate month. When the barometer reads above or below this reading at any place, each reading is said to be "above the mean" or "below the mean" for that place in that month. This index is set once for each month in the year. When the barometer pointer goes around the

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A MUSICAL STRATAGEM, 1812.—DRAWN BY E. A. ARNET.—[SEE PAGE 716.]



THE COACHING MEANT IN BLACKVILLE-THE GRAND START.—[GIVEN BY THE EDITOR, JET.]

uttered "Beams are." But immediately afterward she repeated, vehemently, "I have to speak with you." Then, as I beckoned her or advanced she said, "No; to you, only to you—not the others."

"What, may not even I have, Monica?" asked Lucy, smiling. "I think that's unkind."

"So, no, not you," exclaimed the girl, suddenly jerking away from Lucy's outstretched hand. "I want the poor Carolina."

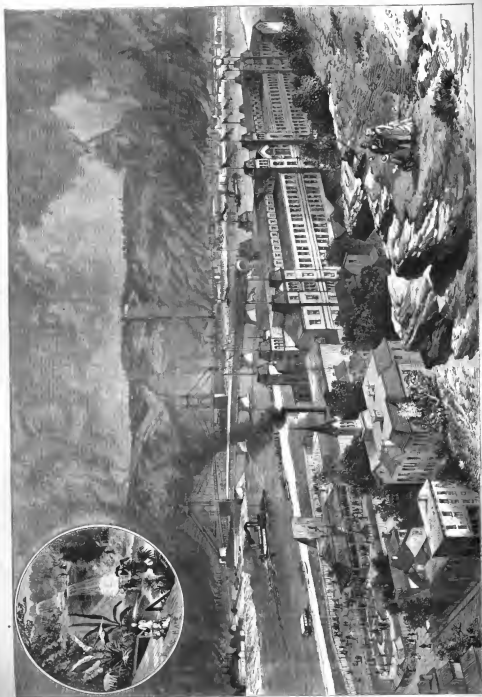
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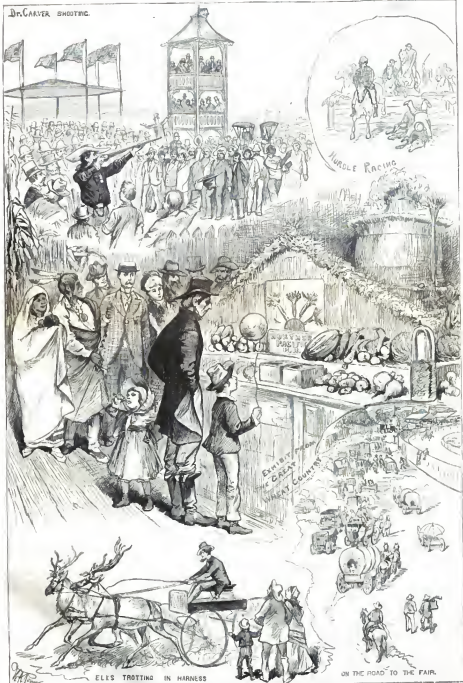
HOLIDAY EXCURSION—STARTING IN ROCKAWAY INLET—SHIPS BY HARRIS AND HARRIS—(See Page 774.)



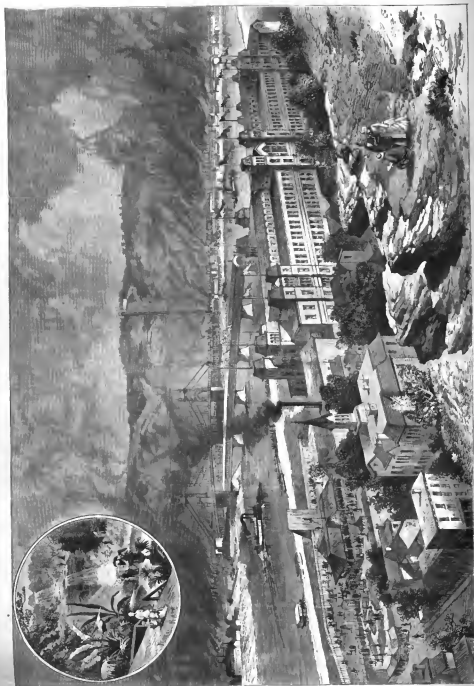
HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS—IN THE MOUNTAINS.—Drawn by W. M. Carr.—(See Page 772.)



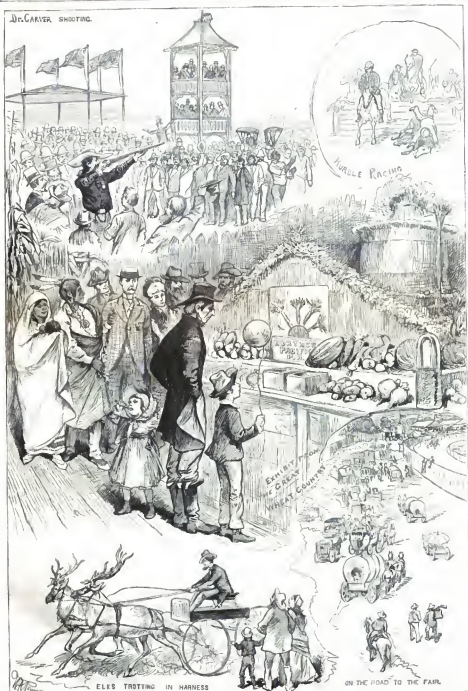
THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.—Views of Centennial Grounds.—[See Page 774.]



THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR AT ST. PAUL.—Drawn by W. A. BROWN.—(See Page 716.)



THE PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION.—PAINT BY CURTIS CLARK.—(See Page 176.)



ELKS TROTTING IN HARNESS

ON THE ROAD TO THE FAIR.

THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, AT ST. PAUL.—DRAWN BY W. A. ROSS.—[SEE PAGE 776.]



CROSSING THE RIVER SAYE, AT BROD.

to impatient
a Herodian
elephant as
to be well
than one
to be gone
no elephant
he monster,
making his acquaintance chiefly at travelling cir-
cuses, country fairs, menageries, and so other
occasions calculated to impress our sense of his
dignity; or if we have any curiosity left, we as-
sume it for a single spot, better known to him
than that in reality as the negro elephant. If
people, indeed, were at pains to get information
about the negro, they would learn a great deal
about the whole race. For the negro, being a
kind of idiot or morose, a sense of his efforts
will lead us to overlook the usage of the an-

ality from which he is an ancestor. We have
spoken of a herd of elephants, and the phrase is
a vague one; the proper expression, perhaps,
should be a family, which gives us quite a pa-
triarcal idea of the animal. They move about,
not in casual groups, but in clans. There are all
kinds of kinships. Of course this must rest to
be of service to negroes, but in consequence
is strongly supported by proof. That a piece of
travesty elephants were captured, and it was
found that they had all the same kind of marks,

that kind differing from the ordinary variety;
on the occasion of another great battle, when
they were kind of this place's game were begged
they all had the same colored spots. They are
clearly close in great groups, with a recognized head
or leader. He is generally a male, but a young
male (female) has been known to come to the
front and assume the command. Sometimes it
will happen that one of the troops becomes sep-
arated from the rest. He loses his way, or is per-
haps wounded, and ultimately recovers. But he

you from Miss Leighton, "as he took her by the
hand." "Please—how will be as angry?"
"Harry Temple said he was the man who
menaced." "Do you want to see the man who
menaced Leighton, Duffy?"
"No, Temple, do not let me see him," Mr. Tem-
ple said, and Mrs. Leighton was trembling as she
looked at the man.
"I wonder if you mean, Miss Leighton?" said
Temple, now looking her best friend. "No, by
Jove! I never saw any thing so picturesque as

has forfeited his citizenship, he
has lost his rights, and because
a more severe on sufferance
The lord will permit him to
browns near them, but the in-
dustry must not go further
The people there become dis-
posed. He wanders about and
marks every thing. He can
not pass his own law, and as he
marries recklessly. In this
way he becomes more ac-
cused to most men, and in-
sults upon them the wrong
which have been so cruelly in-
flicted upon him. It is said that
he goes mad as a punishment
for his own crime that he will not
even make common cause with
another negro, which is, per-
haps, excessive for the entire
population. There is another
explanation of the negro ob-
stinate, which is founded on
these individuals being almost
always males. It is said that
they are either widowers or
bachelors, representatives that
are left unprotected for or have
lost their former partners; and
consequently have remarked a
sensible habit of animals, ex-
posed by some animals that
habitually live in groups against
opposed individuals. It is the
case of the bullheads of South
America, or, according to Lin-
naeus, the hyacinths in
Africa.

One of the chief ones to which
the Romanesque elephants was
to be sent, mentioned European
writers. These elephants were
then no elephants were introduced
into England by Henry II. in 1164,
the first time they were seen
through the efforts of Richard
I. himself, who had an elephant
in England in 1191. One of the
kings of France presented a
number of elephants to Henry III.
in the year 1260.

HAPPIER AND WISER.

"Oh dear! how long those
marches in the north?" "Yes, dear,
though, after dinner, at Leigh-
ton, while she long, Mrs. Mrs.
Ashbury's her mother, saying
how very much she wished her
papa would allow her to learn
the art. "But, indeed, we will
not, Mrs. Ashbury," she an-
swered, as that lady attempted
her intention of taking the her-
self. "Indeed, indeed, we will
not; but—let us think my eyes
too weak."

Mrs. Ashbury's good sym-
pathy at Duffy's great wish,
while that young lady deviously
sighed, and pretended to be ex-
cuse thing Mrs. Ashbury's
mother.

"Though she must think me
an idiot if I do," thought wicked
Duffy.

"How very much more it is
for me, indeed, to be so over-
sight!" said Catherine Leigh-
ton, tall, slender, and elegant,
having her hand constantly on
Mrs. Ashbury's chair. "Is it
not a relief to be rid of the man
for a while, Aunt Eliza?"

"Oh, no, no!" answered Duffy,
"especially when they are so
disagreeably devoted."

Catherine did not relax a
feature on the subject. "You
may be thankful you are
a society belle, little girl."

"Why should the color mean
to Duffy's cheeks at this reply,
thought Mrs. Ashbury, who was
research? Perhaps there was a
tinge of bitter truth in Mrs.
Leighton's words, or was the
discreetly unpleasant?"

"Have you the rays at this?"
perfectly exclaimed Mrs. Leigh-
ton, who had fallen into a grave-
dial position, and inquired the
opportunity for a nap. "Dear
Mr. Leighton, I have been con-
sidering the minutes when we left you
all."

"It must have been a meth-
ematically dream, had that,"
laughed Duffy, while one of the
gentlemen here to catch the ball
of society would follow from her
top. "How very stupid! Oh,
Mr. Temple, do not let me see him," Mr. Tem-
ple said, and Mrs. Leighton was trembling as she
looked at the man.

"I wonder if you mean, Miss Leighton?" said
Temple, now looking her best friend. "No, by
Jove! I never saw any thing so picturesque as

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

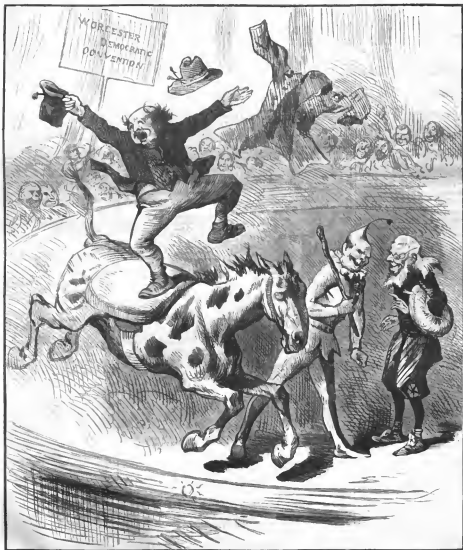
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XXII.—No. 1136.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1878.

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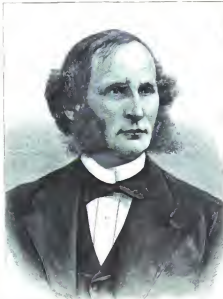
THE WELL-KNOWN TURNCOAT TRICK--THE VETERAN BUTLER ON THE TRAINED DEMOCRATIC STEED "BUNCOMBE."

THE REV. SAMUEL L. CALDWELL, D.D.

HARPER, a few weeks ago, gave a portrait of the late John M. Hays, LL.D., the first president of Vassar College, we take pleasure in now presenting to our readers an excellent picture of his worthy successor. At a meeting of the trustees of Vassar, held September 12, the Rev. Samuel L. Caldwell, D.D., was unanimously elected to fill the vacant presidency of the college. The election was quite spontaneous, and was made by an enthusiastic voting vote. Dr. CALDWELL is a native of Newburgh, Massachusetts, and is fifty-seven years of age. He is a graduate of Waterville College (now Colby University), Maine, and of the Newton Theological Seminary. At the close of his theological career he became pastor of a Baptist church at Hallowell, Maine, and went from that place to Providence, Rhode Island, where he served for several years as the pastor of the First Baptist Church. A few years ago he accepted a professorship in the Newton Theological Seminary, which he has held to the present time. He is distinguished for wide and accurate scholarship, and is especially eminent in historical studies. He has been estimated with testimonials of learning for many years as teacher and scholar, thus acquiring experience which especially fits him for his new post. Add to these advantages financial resources and able yet dignified bearing, and Dr. Caldwell seems to possess precisely the qualities required by the position he has been chosen to fill, and under his administration to anticipate continued prosperity for the college. It was a difficult matter to select a fitting successor to a president so able and accomplished as the late Dr. Hays, and the trustees may be congratulated on having made a choice so fortunate.

THE MINNEAPOLIS FAIR.

THE show of cattle at the great Northwestern Fair, recently held at Minneapolis, was one of the largest and finest ever witnessed in this country. The Western farmers are taking all possible pains to improve their stock, by importations and careful breeding and raising, and no country in the world can show finer specimens. With the unequal facilities afforded by the west and rich grazing lands of the Northwest, diverse by lagoons and enterprises that region has already become one of the most abundant sources for the meat supply of America and Europe. The renowned "great herd of old England" feeds a most popular rival at home in the importations from this country, and its supremacy is already on the wane. Foreign producers, indeed, still reject the idea that the imported beef can be as good as the native, and consequently still in London and other English cities do almost half the price



THE REV. SAMUEL L. CALDWELL, D.D., PRESIDENT OF VASSAR COLLEGE.
(Photomicrograph by A. S. Hays.)

paid for the better; but some dealers, we are informed, get over this difficulty by selling to us English beef. The larger proportion of Amer-

ican beef exported to England is as yet from the Northwest. The trade is enormous, and is constantly and rapidly increasing. Little are most

from Texas to New York by thousands, and shipped thence alive to Glasgow or London. The Northwest has already shown its ability to compete with the Southwest in this important branch of industry, but the demand abroad is so great that both sections together can hardly overmatch the market.

Our illustration below shows some of the finest specimens exhibited at the fair, reared for inspection by the President and his party.

FIELD TRIAL OF DOGS.

On the next page will be found sketches made by our special artist at the field trial for dogs, held September 20, 21, and 22 at Wagon Lake, in the vicinity of South Union, Minnesota, under the auspices of the Minnesota Kennel Club. The first sketch shows some of the members of the club seated round a table and engaged in an animated discussion of canine points. In the heat of argument they seem to have retired from the labors of knife and fork. The second sketch presents the appearance of the camp in the evening, and the third, a vast interior, where hounds and dogs manage to keep cozy and warm on a frosty night.

The large sketch is one of the field trials. Our artist writes in regard to it: "From our camp on the lake we started off each morning from eight o'clock. The day my sketch was made we had had a sharp frost, and the wind from the north was with the sun. Herd of the party were in the field, and another night hunter had on a valise over his shoulder, and his hunting was over that. A hunting dog, with vast dog and all, completed his course. Another was slapping his wings, the result of his showing in the straggles of Florida. About fifteen states were represented by hunters and their dogs at the trials."

"In my sketch I have given the moment when a dog has made a point on game. They hunt one dog at a time, each dog being accompanied by his hunter. In the foreground are the three judges, the two hunters, and the representative of the club. Just back of them is Dr. Hays, of the Chicago Field, in the act of putting up a red flag, indicating to the crowd behind a point of merit. Among a white dog indicated a deer. The crowd was supposed to keep about seventy-five yards in the rear, but such was the eager interest of the spectators in witness the exciting sport that it was difficult to restrain them at that."

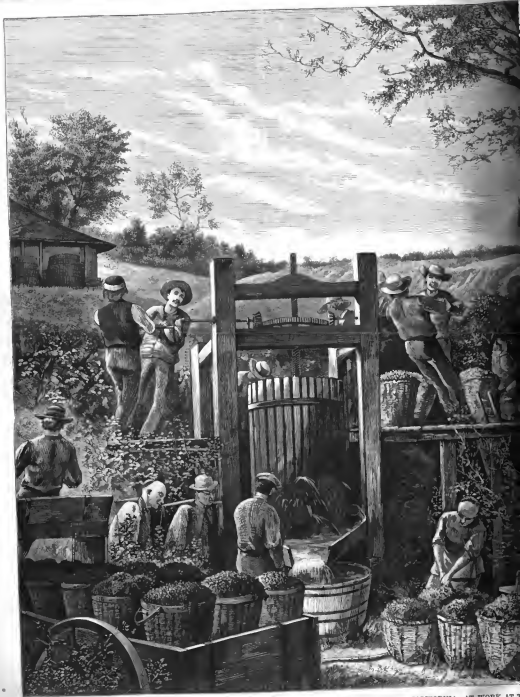
The attendance at these field trials was quite large, and the entries were numerous. As the weather was clear though sharp the season was thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part in it, except, perhaps, the points skilful and guests that furnished the sport.



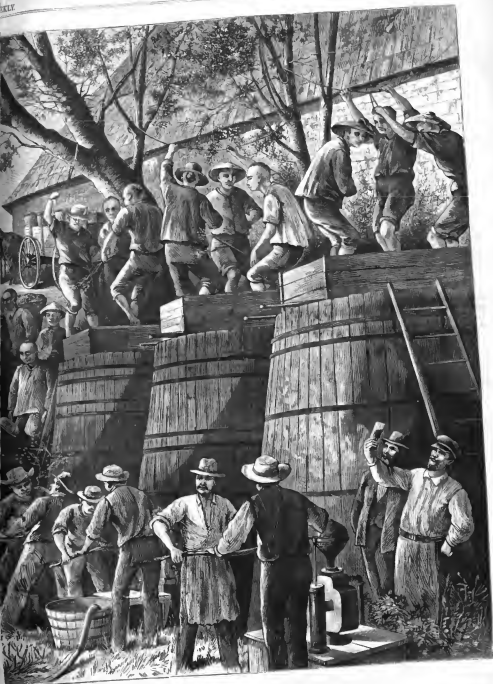
PRESIDENT HAYES AT THE NORTHWESTERN FAIR, MINNEAPOLIS—VIEWING PRIZE CATTLE.—(DRAWN BY W. A. BROWN.)



FIELD TRIAL OF BOSS KEEL WINTERING LATE MINNESOTA—DAVIS IN W. A. BOOM—[SEE PAGE 784]



THE VINTAGE IN CALIFORNIA—AT WORK AT THE PRESS



PRESSER.—DRAWN BY F. FARRINGTON.—[SEE PAGE 790]



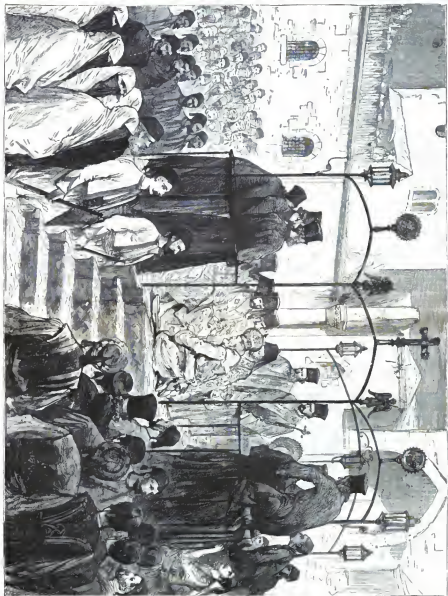
"COOK RACK, FISHING, COOK RACK!"



THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

THE EXCITEMENTS OF A SKETCHING TOUR IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—[Drawn by W. M. Cary.]

THE ROYAL LANT—WASHING THE PILGRIMS' FEET.



WASHING THE PILGRIMS' FEET.

Thus where engraving gives a view of the porch of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem as it appears during the ceremonial of washing the feet of pilgrims, which takes place on Rosh Hashanah. This scene is derived from a miniature, the first wood of the series which is usually printed on the occasion. The washing of the pilgrims' feet is a very ancient usage, being referred to by St. Anselm. In ancient times it was accompanied by a distribution of "loaves," which were handed to the pilgrims in small baskets, these called "manak." In the first steps of the mosaic in England the number of loaves distributed was reckoned according to the years of the monarch. Generally the custom was to have them distributed by the Lord

High Almoner, but James II. performed the ceremony in person. In most medieval countries the custom was given to all the great houses; and in England, in the Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland, which begins in 1315, there are entries of "all manner of things given by my lord of his bounty and my lady and his lordship children."

At Rome the ceremony of washing the feet is associated with other rites intended for the benefit of pilgrims. It takes place at the Trinità dei Pellegrini—an establishment adapted for the accommodation of pilgrims, and situated in one of the most populous parts of the city. Poor persons are admitted to the benefit of the charity who have come to visit the holy places from a greater distance than Italy, and who bring certificates from their bishops. The ceremony

on the evening of Holy Thursday consists of washing the feet of pilgrims of both sexes, the men in one place and the women in another. To the female department ladies only are admitted as spectators. After the feet washing each class is entertained at supper. The following account of the ceremony is by an eye-witness: "I went to the foot-washing of the male pilgrims about eight o'clock. On entering a passage I saw a tremendous crush at the farthest end, where there was a door opening on a lower floor, in which the ceremony takes place. With some little squeezing I got through a doorway, down a few steps, and found myself in a hall, whose appearance warranted no reflection. Along one end and side was a bench to be used as a seat, with a back-board raised off the floor. A pillar and garble kept back the crowd. In half an hour a troop of

poor-looking people, very much resembling the ragged beggars whom one sees in the streets of Rome, entered by a side door, and ranging themselves along the bench, proceeded to take off their shoes and stockings. Several points now appear, and one of them having read some prayers, they join the body of spectators. There are gentlemen and persons in business in Rome, who form a confederacy devoted to this and other acts of charity. They are habited in a red jacket, a little cravat, and apron, and at chatting and laughing until the sole with warm water are brought in and set one before each poor person. They now begin the operation of washing, the general remark of the onlookers being that of appearance the feet had previously been cleaned, so that the act of voluntary humiliation does not seem particularly seasons, nor does it



A STREET SCENE IN RAGUSA, DALMATIA.

RAGUSA.

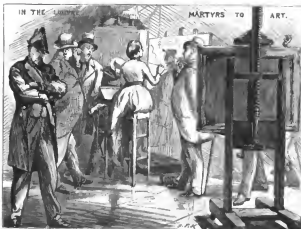
First of the cities of the Old World can boast no more ancient walls or monumental towers than Ragusa, in the Adriatic province of Dalmatia. Daughter of the gods, her citizens can trace their blood descent from the Greek-Roman republic of Epidaurum. Like ancient Rome, Ragusa began life as an asylum. When the Schwabach Inland Sea, descending from the mountains of the interior, descended the city of Epidaurum, the Roman asians migrated in a body to the present site of Ragusa, then a *provincia* rock. By her right a city of refuge, her rise and progress were mainly due to the policy of defending, at any cost, her rights of hospitality. Again and again Ragusa was assailed in one her territory merged and her walls beleaguered on account of the protection which her senate offered to the confederates. To Ragusa must be accorded the honor of having possessed the first founding hospital and the first law book in the civilized world. Again, if we except the early English legislation which put a stop to the traffic in human beings at Bristol, Ragusa was the first state to pass laws abolishing

the slave-trade. In the year 1445 the great council of Ragusa passed a law that any one who brought a slave should be liable to a fine and six months' imprisonment. During the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries large sums were left by philanthropic citizens of Ragusa to be spent in purchasing the freedom of slaves. The citizens of the modern Ragusa were of the most serene type. Her heroes revealed those of ancient Rome; her senate her back the erection of a theatre; the slave was pushed into the background, while scholars and literates took the lead.

The literary and commercial prosperity of ancient Ragusa continued in the middle of the seveneenth century, reflecting little abatement from a plague which, in 1516, destroyed twenty thousand of the inhabitants. A more catastrophe than this, however, occurred here in 1667, in the shape of a tremendous earthquake shock. Not only was the whole city overthrown, but one-fifth of the population was buried in the ruins. From this blow Ragusa never recovered. Her commerce was for a long time reduced to a petty coast traffic. Her literature, indeed, partly revived;

and during the early years of the French was the seat of the Ragusan literary revival. At the close of the last century she had so far recovered herself that her population amounted to fifteen thousand. But in 1806 Napoleon seized Ragusa, and two years later an act of General Buonaparte announced that the republic of Ragusa had ceased to exist. After this it remained for the diplomats of the allied powers to consummate in cold blood what the French Emperor had begun. At the signing of the Treaty of Vienna on English plenipotentiaries placed his signature in a document by which the ancient republic was handed over to the government of Austria. Since that date Ragusa has been the head town of a creek, and the capital place of her rulers has sunk into the "marina" of an Austrian *Archiev*. The Ragusan of to-day has lost all but the memory of her ancient greatness. With her ruined architecture, her scanty population, and the complete desolation of her commerce, she has sunk to the level of an Eastern manufacturing town, with this difference, that even where there are relics of a glorious past. The weather may

spread down wandering about Ragusa, exploring her streets, her churches and mansions, her palaces, and the private houses of her citizens, lighting always on some interesting memorial. In the narrow lanes, in the old walls, and in the pavement there are fragments of sculptured marble-walls from the sixty columns of Ragusa as they existed before the earthquake. But one of the narrow old streets has but a single small doorway and no windows. Otherwise, however, the thoroughfare presents but little attraction. The light that has fallen upon the city is now but too plainly in the air and distance of the inhabitants. Where sturdy carriages were sold, covering the *colles* back and forth to remote and public assembly, are now seen the rough soldiers of Austria changing casually with market girls, while Turk and Christian hawk their goods about promiscuously, except their spot chosen travellers whom curiosity has brought to explore the desecrated city. It was then only that Ragusa retains her ancient character. She is still a city of refuge, offering an asylum to many an unfortunate fleeing from the adjacent distracted provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



SCENES AND INCIDENTS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.



REMAINS OF ANCIENT AQUEDUCT.



BUYERS AND SELLERS IN THE BAZAR.



SERVING OUT RATIONS TO THE TROOPS.
SKETCHES AT LARNAKA, CYPRUS.—[See Page 804.]

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

Vol. XXII—No. 1137.]

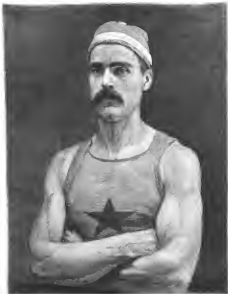
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

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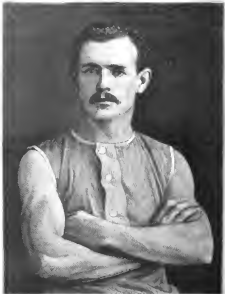
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PACK-MULE TRAIN OF A GOVERNMENT SURVEYING PARTY IN COLORADO.—DRAWN BY PHOTODUPLICATION FROM PHOTOGRAPH.—[SEE PAGE 814.]



CHARLES E. COURTNEY.—(Photographed at Eastman & Rex.)



EDWARD HANLAN.—(Photographed at A. Barns & Co.)

COURTNEY AND HANLAN.

We rarely meet with finer specimens of physical development than the two famous swimmers, whose portraits are given on this page, and whose race over the Larkins course near Montreal for the championship of America and a purse and stake of \$11,000 has excited general interest. Both are young men of pluck, skill, and endurance, and each has a record to be proud of.

CHARLES E. COURTNEY was born at Fulton Springs, New York, in 1852. His height is six feet one-half inch, and his usual weight is con-

sistent in 165 to 170 pounds. At an early age Courtney knew what hard work was, and having served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, he has made a most excellent workman at his mastery. Like a large proportion of the youth of his section, Courtney developed a fondness for water sports, and while in his minority gained considerable local fame as a professional swimmer. On leaving his own section to pull in amateur regattas, older and more experienced boaters soon found him a "tough customer." He was victor in seventy-three amateur races, and was never defeated. His professional career began in August,

1871. In September of that year he won the championship of the United States. On the 12th of last August he was badly beaten by "Franky" Johnson, the colored swimmer, at the Silver Lake regatta, Falmouth, Massachusetts. This was the first defeat ever sustained by Courtney.

EDWARD HANLAN is several years younger than Courtney, having been born at Toronto in 1855. He is of Irish descent, five feet eight inches in height, and weighs when in condition about 155 pounds. While still a boy he developed great fondness for working; but it was not until 1873 that he made his first appearance in a short, con-

tending for and winning the amateur championship of Toronto Bay. The record of his victories is too long to give here, and we can only mention his achievements during the present year. In May last he beat PLAMMER in a three-mile race at Toronto; in June defeated MANN, five miles, at Pittsburgh, in 57 m. 48 s., and afterwards beat PLAMMER, HALEY, LORRA, and others in regattas at Brockville and Cape St. Vincent. HANLAN's recent match with him in July last, in the Kenosawauke River, St. John, New Brunswick, in which the stake were for \$10,000 a mile, resulted in the decisive defeat of his antagonist.



THE PORT OF BATUM, SURRENDERED BY TURKEY TO RUSSIA.—[See Page 810.]

BUNGTOWN STATION
& OYSTER SALLOON
& OTHER REFRESHMENTS.



THE GROSS WASHINGTON. AFTER PAINT LETTER FROM PAIR—Drawn by A. B. Frost—[See Page 511.]

THE THAMES DISASTER.

The sad story of the sinking of the American steamer *Princess Alice* in the *Rope* Point on the river Thames, already familiar to our readers, may be briefly told in connection with our picture of the terrible disaster. The *Princess Alice*, with a full freight of more than 300 souls, was returning to London early in the evening of September 3, from a pleasure cruise down the river, when the *Rope* Point, a large screw tugboat, came down upon her round a bend in the shore. The heavy rain was falling, the darkness lent by the late platform in front of the public boat, forced its way through the dense crowd, and brought out her in half. The *Princess Alice* was almost instantly plunging as violently into the water, as a vessel graphically reports, "like a cork down a stream." It is impossible to describe the terror and confusion of the succeeding few minutes, but it is worth noting to know that there is no truth in the statement that the *Rope* Point went on her way without making assistance. She stood by, and did all that it was possible by lowering boats and throwing ropes to save life, as, indeed, did all who were near enough to the spot to be of any service. Boats put out from every shore to pick up the downed, and many instances of heroic behavior on the part of those on board are recorded, but in spite of every effort only about 150 persons were saved.

Herbert of this awful calamity says that it was with the utmost difficulty that any strong witnesses could obtain themselves long enough to receive assistance from the boats put out from the shore and the *Princess Alice* was the point where the search for the dead began the next morning. As far as the bodies were recovered they were taken ashore, most of them to the Waterloo Dock, and laid out for identification. In the majority of cases recognition was only possible by the clothing and articles found upon them, the faces of the dead being blackened by suffocation, and horribly distorted by the action of the water.

The correspondents of English and American papers are in describing the scenes that took place while the work of recovering bodies was going on in hundreds by the victims. Thousands of flowers and bunches of all sorts went down from London, and held a kind of carnival. Dead bodies were stripped of clothing and ornaments, thrown in barrels, shapeless and featureless, and the police seemed to be powerless to put an end to the disgusting exhibition.

Terrible relief in the minds of this calamity, and it is as yet undetermined upon when the blame ought to rest. The remains of the *Princess Alice* was among the last, but the first officer says that the *Rope* Point was seen when 120 yards away, and that had she been moved to starboard she would have been off. On the other hand, the captain attributes the whole blame to the *Princess Alice* outward for her helm when she ought to have maintained "the starboard."

"The captain of the *Princess Alice*," says a London journal, "appears to have been for some time combated upon a kind of happy-go-lucky system, each pilot doing what seemed

right in his own eyes, and accommodating the movements of his vessel to the exigencies of the tide and the circumstances of the moment." It is now proposed to appoint a committee to consider the whole subject of the rules of the road, lights, signals, speed, number of passengers carried, appliances for saving life, and the hours during which passengers should be carried by river steamers. Hugs, added, that the regulation of so important a river as the Thames should be subject to Imperial control.

The London papers are filled with suggestions of plans to start such a museum in the future. The performers accommodate that every person who takes passage on an excursion steamer be provided with some sort of a garment which can be readily inflated into a life-preserver? Many other plans, equally absurd, are eagerly discussed as the London papers, while the suggestion of a New Yorker, that the river steamers should adopt the simple American mode of signaling by the steam-whistle, was treated with silent contempt.

VIXEN.

By MISS M. E. BRADDOCK.

SERIES IN "Dear, Dear, Dear," - CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER I.

A FURRY HOUSEHOLD.

THE moon had nearly risen, a late October moon, a pale silver crescent, above the dark pine grove in the distance through which Rodolph

was going, a pale silver crescent, above the dark pine grove in the distance through which Rodolph



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES—COLLISION BETWEEN



"CESS ALICE" AND THE "BYWELL CASTLE," NEAR WOOLWICH.

a long day's
narrow way
ing in the plot
at dusk, and
of a square
falling event
that had
er never the
at, here and
ground was

soft and spongy, shaggy with damp dead
grass, and inclosed in a general way to be in-
spiration; but it was ground that Frederick Vawter
had known all his life, and it seemed more na-
tural to him than any other spot upon mother
earth.

On the edge of this thicket there was a broad
ditch, with moss and dead fern in it that was
water, and beyond the ditch the fence that in-
closed (quite Timpson's design) an old manse-
house in the heart of the New Forest. It had

been an abbey before the Reformation, and was
still built known as the abbey house.

"I wonder whether I'm too late to catch her?"

pondered Frederick, shifting his bag from one
shoulder to the other. "She's no end of fun."

At the end of the clearing there was a broad
fire-barrel gate, and beside the gate a keeper's cot-
tage. The fence of a newly lighted candle shined
out suddenly upon the entrance gate, while Frederick
stood looking at the gate.

"I'll ask at the lodge," he said. "I should

like to say good-by to the little thing before I go
back to Oxford."

He walked quickly on to the gate. The keep-
er's children were playing at nothing particular
just inside it.

"But Miss Timpson gave me her little thing
afternoon!" he asked.

"To me?" demanded the eldest shock-headed
pageboy.

"And not come back yet?"

"Yes, if she doesn't take care she'll be haggard!"

Roderick hitched his bag on
to the top of the gate, and
stood at once waiting. It was
late for the little lady of Timp-
son Manor to be out on her
pony, but there it was an un-
derived thing within a radius
of ten miles or so that she was
a self-willed young person, and
even at fifteen years of age had
a knack of following her own
inclination with that noble dis-
regard of consequences which
characterizes the hereditary
rider.

Mr. Vawter had not waited
more than ten minutes when
there came the clatter of hoofs
upon the soft track, a dash of
grey in the distance, something
flying over those leafy branches
spawning across the way,
that a half-overt, half-shield
call, like a hoof, at which the
keeper's children scattered
themselves like a flock of
scared chickens, and now a
dash, and a grey pony shoot-
ing suddenly into the air and
coming down on the other side
of the gate, as if he were a new
kind of the rocket.

"What do you think of that,
Roderick?" cried the shriek, next
even of the grey pony's rider—
"a clean jump, eh?"

"I'm ashamed of you, Vin-
cent," said Roderick. "You'll
come to a bad end some of
these days."

"I don't care if I do, so long
as I get my Ring-Ring," replied
Vincent, tucking her legs man-
ner. She was a little thing, but
in a short Lincoln green habit,
she had a countenance that
brought out that sparkled with
life and mischief, and a ringing
mass of golden curls that
fell down her back under a
magnificent little felt hat.

"Haven't you means for
hidden jumping, Vincent?" re-
monstrated Roderick, opening
the gate and coming in.

"Yes, that she has, Sir," said
the other old groom, riding up
to a post on his thick-set
knees. "It's quite against
Mr. Timpson's orders, and it's
a great responsibility to go out
with Miss Violet. She will do
it."

"You mean the pony will do
it, Roderick," said Vincent. "I
don't jump. How can I help
it if papa has given me a
jumping pony? If I didn't let
Timpson take a gate when he
was in the house, he'd kick
the old horse, and pack me a
crupper."

"It's a matter of
self-protection that makes
me let him jump. And as for
your four pretty little ones,"
continued Vincent, address-
ing herself to Roderick, and
changing her tone to one of
patronizing tenderness, "if she
had her way, I should be brought
up in a little less respect for
gentleman's word to keep me safe,
but you see I take after papa,
Bertha, and it comes as natural
to me to be very game as it
does to you to get ploughed for
words. There, Roderick, jump-
ing off the pony, you may take
Timpson's word, and I'll come
personally and give him some
apple, for he has been a dear,
dear, precious creature of a
parent."

She explained into com-
munication with a kiss to the
Timpson's grey mare, and handed
the bridle to Roderick.

"I'm going to walk home
with Mr. Vawter," she said.

"But, Vincent, I can't, really,"
said Roderick. "I'm due at
home at this moment, only I
couldn't leave without saying
good-by to little Vin."

"And you're overdue at Ox-
ford, too, aren't you?" said
Vincent, laughing. "You're al-
ways due somewhere—where is
the right place? But whether
you are due or not, you're com-
ing up to the stable with me to
give Timpson his apple, and
then you're coming to dine with
us on your last night at home.
I insist upon it, more insist-
ingly than I ever do—no ill-humors,
my mother will be as angry
as I."

"Oh, how?" interrupted Vincent. "That's the
last summer I shall have
Aldford village for a young lady."

"You taught it me. How can I help being
village when I am a young lady?"

"How Mrs. W's peach at the moment—
how?" said Vincent, laughing. "You're al-
ways due somewhere—where is
the right place? But whether
you are due or not, you're com-
ing up to the stable with me to
give Timpson his apple, and
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village when I am a young lady?"



The Tramp who never thought
he'd come to this



Night.



The Truculent Tramp.



Looking for a breakfast



The Representative Tramp



A Table boulder



The female Tramp who paddles toilet soap
at midnight



Getting his early Lager



The Tramp who paddles toilet soap
that won't work



SCENES AND CHARACTER SKETCHES IN PARIS DURING THE EXPOSITION.

THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

It would appear that the terrible struggle of the Bosno-Turkish war has closed only to be followed by a series of conflicts equally bloody, even though they involve fewer numbers, between Austria and the insurgent population of Bosnia. The scene depicted in our double-page engraving, showing the manner in which the rebels under Gavrilo Princip made to retreat from Tuzla toward Dabrovo, is only one among many quite as horrible that have been enacted since the last days of July.

Our readers will remember that it was on the 28th

of that month that the main division of the army of occupation, under command of General Baron Potiorevsky, crossed the river Save at Brest. On the following day the troops began their march due south toward Sarajevo. Here they were compelled to pause on account of the heavy rain that had broken up the lines of communication. As soon as these were repaired the march was continued in the direction of the Bosna Valley. The population generally of the places occupied were, thanks to the tact and friendly spirit displayed by both officers and men, readily galled over to Austria. This was especially the case of the classes possessed of property. Already on

the 1st of August General Potiorevsky had dispatched from the camp at Dobretz the head of the General Staff, Captain Maximowicz, with a squadron of the Imperial Regiment of Hussars as a reconnaissance force into the Bosna Valley, not only for the purpose of obtaining correct information regarding the effect of the storm on the bridges and roads, but also of making known the Austrian proclamation to the people of the district, besides through which he should pass, and of preparing them for the approach of the imperial troops. The same body of the staff was also instructed to make inquiry in the larger inhabited places—Jabac, Magaj, and Zepce—what

previsions could there be obtained, as to its light on the basis of sending supplies after them on their march. Every where, in appearance, he was gladly received. At Magaj in particular the Kakanians and the leading citizens expressed their unconditional submission, declared themselves ready to guarantee a peaceful reception to the army, and also promised to furnish supplies in large quantities.

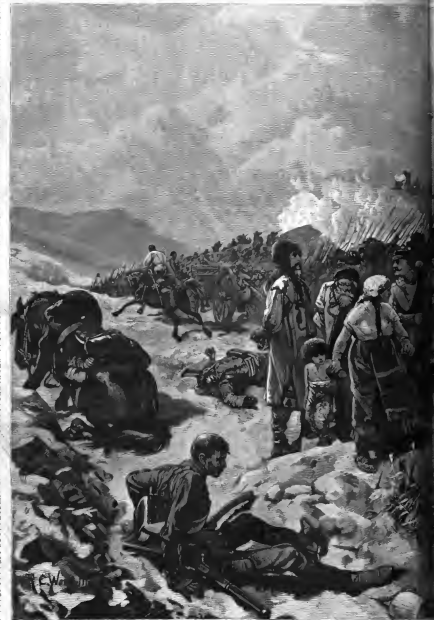
Unfortunately for the troops at Dobretz the night of August 1 was exceedingly wet. They were partially prevented, however, by late bolts of lightning—the Austrian government not providing tents for its soldiers—and in the morning

started marching in a procession, their aspects great looking Debel. This town stands in introduction to the interested student. It was here that the night of the Bosnia king was broken by the Hungarians under Hunyadi in a battle which was famous in the great plain of the river Bosna, and ended in the capture of the castle that was then a powerful fortress. It stands on a little spur of rock which juts out above the village and over the valley. The walls were still in a fair state of preservation, and testify to the original excellence of the masonry; but the interior is grown a fall of weeds and other poisonous plants, and one has to feel one's way step by step. A number of old brass cannon now lying about in the bushes, and a collection of granite projectiles recall the primitive condition of soldiers at the time when this fortress was the key to the Bosnia Valley. The town itself is now only a group of wooden houses, but the population is largely Mohammedan, and was, until the Austrians approached, extremely isolated.

The arrival at Debel was the end of the powerful advance into Bosnia. The army was now divided into two parts, and the Turkish Division, having a left wing, under command of General Skarab, turned toward the east. In consequence of the damage done to the bridges, the march of the troops could go on but slowly. At a sharp turn of the Horn River to the left of Kozma the rear-guard was assailed with shots. With the intention of punishing the Serbs, the Serbs made an attempt to outflank the valley, they by forcing a way over rough wooded mountains, and thus turning the flank of the enemy, was it possible to dislodge them from their position. For this purpose, while a reserve regiment engaged the enemy in a light continuous fight, the larger part of the force was sent to perform that difficult movement.

In the afternoon several detachments of reserves made an attack on the enemy, who almost at the same time there arrived an advanced guard of another regiment, which was advancing along the right bank of the Bosna. The battle then took a favorable turn, by which the Serbs were driven from their position and pursued toward Kozma. This engagement took place on the 14th of August, and on the 15th there was a clash on at Hrasno. The following day there was a very obstinate conflict before Thak, which lasted off and on for forty-eight hours. At the end of that time the retirement of the enemy and the insuperable difficulties connected with the transportation of supplies, most of the troops employed in this service having succumbed to the hardships of the way, induced General Skarab, for the sake of saving the line of communication still open to him, to fall back upon Gracian. On the 15th they commenced a battle here, and were vigorously attacked. Fortunately the casualties were not great, and on the following day the division marched on north to Debel on account of a lack of ammunition. The troops, who were now not with fatigue, offered the march a cheerful countenance though they were continuously harassed by bands of insurgents. At the wounded officers and soldiers and the entire train were safely brought back, though in accomplishing that task the troops with much labor and self-sacrifice, had their lives to drag or push the wagons along over very bad roads.

During the time that General Skarab was then engaged with the insurgents in the neighborhood of Gracian, the main column under General Fikret was not meeting with much Turkish opposition, so he advanced steadily. After leaving Debel, the first objective point on their march was the town of Magaj, the seat of one of the most important districts. Magaj, which is on the right bank of the Bosna, is an old castle, but it is better preserved, and is now occupied by the Austrians. It would appear that there was much a plan devised for building a bridge across the river—perhaps in the



THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

due of Marzouk or some other reference for the west side, where the road runs, in a great heap of broken building stones, which would have made satisfactory plans and abutments. The town itself is nearly deserted by its Mohammedan population. In the case of the war, the official theory is that they have run away to escape the threat at the hands of the Austrians, and incorporating Austrians by their own, have taken with them for security their wives and children; but more probable is to be given to

the supposition that they have simply left home to join the "insurgent" bands. After leaving Magaj, the next objective point was Zepa; but between them two were the road runs across a broad level in the river, and over an extremely wild and unattractive country. The two companies divided back by back with valor and desperation. Their numbers are fixed by the Austrians at from 1500 to 2000, among whom was a large force of Turkish regulars, with several officers in full uniform. They

also had several pieces of artillery and some cavalry. The first attack was made in the morning, near Magaj and began with a furious and well-directed artillery fire, which covered the headquarters, and for a time placed General Fikret's own forces in great danger. Under an incessant sharp the Turks fell back to their last position. In the mean time two flanking columns had been put in motion, one on the left of the valley of the Bosna, while the other, on the right, skirted along the ridge of hills overlooking the pass. The first attack was made in the morning, near Magaj and began with a furious and well-directed artillery fire, which covered the headquarters, and for a time placed General Fikret's own forces in great danger. Under an incessant sharp the Turks fell back to their last position. In the mean time two flanking columns had been put in motion, one on the left of the valley of the Bosna, while the other, on the right, skirted along the ridge of hills overlooking the pass. The first attack was made in the morning, near Magaj and began with a furious and well-directed artillery fire, which covered the headquarters, and for a time placed General Fikret's own forces in great danger. Under an incessant sharp the Turks fell back to their last position. In the mean time two flanking columns had been put in motion, one on the left of the valley of the Bosna, while the other, on the right, skirted along the ridge of hills overlooking the pass.

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THE CROWNING POINT OF HIS LIFE.
WHAT IS WEALTH IN COMPARISON WITH FAME?



W. H. BROWN.



J. MACHAN.



G. R. BAILEY.



F. ALLEN.



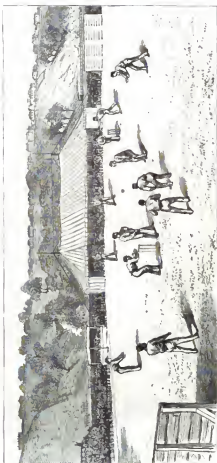
H. DODGE.



T. SPENCER.



T. GARRETT.



B. W. GARDNER.



T. DOLAN.



A. BARKERMAN.

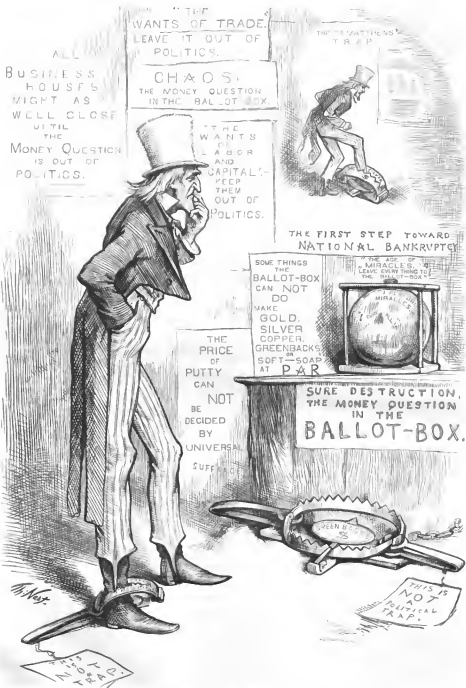


C. BARKERMAN.



J. CORPAT.

THE CHURCH MATES BETWEEN THE AUSTRALIANS AND THE NEW YORKERS, WITH PORTRAITS OF THE AUSTRALIANS.—Four pictures are furnished.—(See Page 829.)



THE NEXT STEP—LOOK BEFORE YOU



THE SPANISH KING—NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE MOUNTAINS OF THE HEBRON—DOWN AT HANCOCK COAST—(THE FINEST VIEW.)



TOO LATE FOR THE COACH—AN OLD TIME INCIDENT—(Scene at U. S. Bureau.—[See Page 830].)



WRECKERS ON THE FLORIDA KEYS.—[From a Sketch by S. G. W. BOWMAN.]

WRECKERS ON THE FLORIDA KEYS.

A creature singular of wrecking schooners, often heavily modified, makes up a large part of the marine registry of Key West. Here we have a business eminently legitimate, but closely allied to piracy. Its temptations are great. Every Key Westian should be by nature a wrecker. The long, low, ugly boats which fringe the coast of Florida in the most horrid manner, leading on either side the peninsula to the terminal point of Key West and the Tortugas, seem like there is a trap to catch every mariner. After traversing the wide ocean in safety they suddenly bring up, perhaps in those narrow, and are caught there as securely as in a spider's web. No wonder does the name wreck Key West than the wreckers, white and black, come from their

lottery, the boys spin cart-loads of evolution on the dusty wharves, and the sharks gliding toward their prey, the schooners stand out of port and make all sail to reach the wreck. There are few fast, firmly imbedded on the coast, wreckers, easily pointed them, perhaps, by the pilot. Each thing have been. Never more shall the tide the waters like a thing of life. Her transient career is ended, and now boats, masts, and schooners crowd around her, laden with yelling and shouting crews, swimming up her sides to strip her of her cargo and her booty, and leave her a skeleton blanketed in the beachers' net. Is there any sloop more typical of the life of men than a ship? Are not the perils which hunt it like the temptations and seductions of the sea?

It is said the negroes of Key West are very religious; they are reported to have an abomin-

ing faith in the efficacy of prayer, and that they therefore beneath the Almighty to send them wrecks—ships well loaded with riches. The latter part of the statement is hardly credible, but there is abundant evidence that they are quite anxious so far as regards the material forms of religion. A people must be religious who will stand a full hour under the boiling sun, with the thermometer at ninety in the shade, on a glaring white beach at mid-day, to witness a baptism. The water once witnessed such a scene. Its fount an infinitely essential, and finally converted to a cooler spot; but the worthy pastor who presided over the meditation for baptism stood bareheaded under the full blaze of the sun for an hour, and no one complained of headache. It certainly would have been more appropriate if the ceremony had occurred toward night-fall.

A MISSISSIPPI TOW.

The picturesque scene represented in the engraving below is not the fancy sketch of an artist, but the realistic work of the camera of a tourist photographer. It shows an one of those high-pressure tow steamboats plying to the Mississippi and other Western rivers, making its way up the stream with its bow of heavily loaded freight boats. Nothing can be more ugly, from an artist's point of view, than an "elephant" steamerboat, but these Mississippi boats present many picturesque features, favorable to artistic treatment. Their very clumsiness in its situation, and this is enhanced by the weather stains that cleave their sides and form so agreeable a contrast to the unadorned and gleaming white of the passenger boats.



A TOW ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—[From a Photograph.]



PLAGUE-STRAKEN—WAITING FOR THE FROST.—(DRAWN BY C. R. BURGESS.)

WAITING FOR THE FROST.

Still lifts the lily in the mid still air
 In eap of perfumed snow,
 And, star-like, gleam the myrtle blossoms where
 The softness roams glw;
 This fragrant beauty wears the mask of Death;
 The whispering south wind in his poisoned breath;
 We weary for those warm bright days to end;
 The summer lingers at what fearful cost!
 O pitying God! in mercy to we send
 The white gift of Thy frost!

From its cold touch the pestilence will fly,
 And plague-shat houses will their doom unfold,
 And mortuaries, who have seen their loved ones die,
 Yet, shuddering, feared their hapless hands to hold,
 Will seek, with tears, the graves from which, to-day,
 Love, terror-haunted, trembling turns away.
 All powerless, Lord, at Thy dear feet we bow;
 If Thou delay, how many lives are lost!
 We ask a blessing never proud till now—
 The white gift of Thy frost!

ENEMIES OF OCEAN CABLES.

The amount of submarine life that comes up on a cable which is taken up for repairs after being immersed for a year or two is surprising. Three years ago the writer was with a repairing expedition on the Park in Cayenne section of the Western and Brazilian Company's cables. We were chiefly at work off the island of Marajo, in the estuary of the Amazon. The cable had only been submerged about a month, yet as soon as hoisted the ship at places literally covered with barnacles, as others overgrown with voluminous vegetation, coral, and various shells, often of singular delicacy and beauty. The sea weeds were in great variety, clinging to the cable sometimes in thick groves of red and yellow slim, slender, transparent, fleshy grasses, and slimy fucoids, and tufts of anemone moss. We found branching corals and plants several of a foot in height growing to the cable, the soft skeleton being covered with a fleshy skin, generally of a deep orange color. Sometimes a sponge was found attached to the mass of these corals, and delicate calcareous structures of varied kind increased

the stems of all these plants, and served to ornament as well as to strengthen them. Parasitic life seems to be so little under these soft, rapid waters as it is on the neighboring tropical shores. Rare star fishes, anguilles, and curious crabs and crustaceans were likewise fished up on the cable. The crabs were often themselves completely covered with the indigenous vegetation of the bottom, and in some cases were probably from it. Others, although not so covered, were found to have the same sorts of the vegetation they inhabited, and even in anemones somewhat resembled the latter. Others, again, were perfectly or partially transparent, and one most beautiful blue crab, now in alcohol, united in its person several of the prevailing colors of the bottom. Its slender legs, like jointed filaments of glass, were stained here and there of a deep opaque brown. Its mouth, pointed like a needle, was of a deep amethyst; its transparent body was of a deep yellow; its eyes were green; and its tiny limbs of an amethyst blue.

Within a day after this cable had been laid a poisonous fish had occurred, and this we were in pursuit of. To our surprise, we found it to



BOG HUNTING IN BENGAL.

BOG-HUNTING IN BENGAL.

"Pudge, an those who call him
 "Dad, together from the
 "Add to many a famous
 "Bog, a gaiter bag full too,
 "With on Pudge's every bag
 "And on Gange's tangled shore
 "Of eggs will dare the fight
 "With the fabled jungle lion."

The wild bog of India bears no close resemblance to our own growing abundance of the dry to snakes any special admiration among those who are not fond of hunting. Sportsmen, however, find this an almost worthy of all home. Major LITTLE, the "Old Shikari," says of him: "The wild bog has ever been placed amongst the most useful in the most useful of every; and well he deserves to be so, as none amongst the animal creation has a better

right to be styled a member and peer of some species. Although apparently a coarse, rough, soft, insensible-looking brute, with a cunning, narrow-eyed eye from which he casts furtive, cunning, and malignant glances, he is gifted with more mental, and in one case he is almost too clever, as, regardless of odds, he successfully eludes his enemy, and sometimes his gallant hunting in the case of the hunter.

The Indian bog is hunted with a peculiarly fashioned spear, and usually from the back of an Arabian horse. A thoroughly trained horse in a few paces can be brought down, and a high-rate Arab makes the best hunter, as he is the most courageous, the most enduring, and the most capable of the Indian breeds of horses, and is consequently the more easily broken and trained. No horse will make a good bog-hunter that can

not do at least a couple of miles at fair racing speed, and the faster he can get off at the commencement of the run the better, as the bog, who generally looks heavily during the night, is not in good running condition early in the morning, and usually gets slower after being hard pressed for a mile.

The spear used by the sportsman should be well balanced, and it is usual to have the butt weighted with lead for that purpose. In the Bombay and Madras Presidencies bog spears are generally some feet from the extreme point of the blade to the butt, and the bog is generally looked upon as regular length. In Bengal, however, many sportsmen use a spear about six feet in length, weighted with nearly two pounds of lead at the butt. Holding the weapon about a foot and a half from the hand part, they are

accustomed to use it as a javelin, making use of the horse gets alongside of the bog before giving the final thrust; but in Madras and Bombay bog-hunters hold the spear like a lance, so as to allow free play to the wrist in directing the point. Throwing the spear is considered most reprehensible, on account of the numerous accidents that have happened to both horses and riders by the spear or coming in contact with the ground.

The programme usually followed in bog hunting is somewhat elaborate, and not unlike that pursued in football at hunting certain kinds of game. The hunters being told of a particular bog-hunter by the master, who points them like a chain of riders along the river side in a direction where there are no birds exposed as possible, so that they may not scare the bog or cause them to break back on the hunters. Here each man dismounts



5. Austrian Cavalry. 6. Turkish Cavalry. 7. General Pasha, Chief of the Staff. 8. Mr. J. J. Smith, Author. 9. Yellow Mountain.

THE AUSTRIAN CAVALRY IN BOSNIA—REMARKS OF SERAJEVO

and remain on the spot, maintaining the utmost silence. No spear may leave his post so any person whatever used the preconcerted signal on the bugle to give. Should a long knock from the corner near him, he holds his hunting eye on his spear as high above his head as he can, thus letting the signal that the game "is close," or "game away," and every hunter who sees the signal repeats it, so that the whole line is apprised, and the moment orders the charge to be attacked on the bugle. Upon this, each man, mounted and waits impatiently for the sound of the next signal, the "advance," when the whole line descends upon the game.

The series of sketches we give illustrates the

full history of a bug hunt. In the first drawing we see the party preparing for a start, the hunters finishing their last pipe, and the snare team, on depositing the last morsel of the rice which constitutes their frugal breakfast. In the next, two of them are stationed at their posts, but the alarm has been sounded and the bug is in full view, so that the chase begins in various parts, leaving disorder, and carrying consternation to the heart of the proprietor of a parcel of land. In the fourth sketch they are setting their exhausted prey, and in the fifth and last the final scene gives home, making the poor victim in his next vital part.

THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

In the article accompanying the engraving illustrating the advance of the Austrian into Bosnia which was published in our last Supplement, we followed the line of march adopted by the southern division of the army of occupation as far as Zepce. In the conflict which took place at this point, our readers will remember, the Austrians were successful in vanquishing the Serbs, who were glad to escape by way of the Bosna River.

After the affair at Zepce, which took place on the 25th of August, General Pasha's march

on to Travnik, and from thence to Zenica, where he took up his quarters on the 15th. On the previous day the supplementary division, which crossed the river at Ah-Gradina, and whose fortresses we followed as far as Jajce, had occupied Travnik, a town situated a few miles from Zenica. A position was found between the two divisions, the commanders of which decided upon a truce of one or two days, in order that the troops might recover in some measure from the effects of their recent struggles.

While the Austrians were thus waiting quietly at Zenica, it was ascertained, by means of reconnaissance and other sources of information, that

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IN THE BATHING-MARKET AGAIN.
WILL MASSACHUSETTS ACCEPT THIS ENTERTAINMENT?



FOR THE FEVER STRIKEN—COLLECTION OF CLOTHING IN NEW YORK.—FROM A SKETCH BY THOMAS H. BARNES.—[SEE PAGE 840.]



MECHANISM OF PROTECTING STEERING GEAR



NEW VIEW
SHOWING TORPEDO CHAMBER CLOSED



TORPEDO CHAMBER OPEN



"THE DESTROYER"—CAPTAIN ERICKSON'S NEW TORPEDO-BOAT.—DRAWN BY C. A. KERR.—[SEE PAGE 830.]



"A LOVER'S TIFF."—(FROM THE PICTURE BY F. E. COX.)

GIFTS FOR THE FETTERED.

The collection of clothing for the sufferers in the fever-stricken districts of the South was begun on the 9th inst., under the direction of a committee visiting in cooperation with the Young Men's Christian Association, from whose building, corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, empty wagons and trucks were sent, to return in a few hours heavily loaded with bundles of clothing and bedding. The vehicles were in number about thirty, furnished by A. T. Stewart & Co., E. & N. Jordan & Co., Adams Express Company, Hedges & Co., F. W. Dyer & Co., Hamstead, Haddam & Co., Lane & Rossmore,

A. J. Barker & Co., and other firms. American Express Telegraph vans were sent half a block in advance of the wagons to the houses which the committee intended to visit, for the purpose of giving timely notice in order that those might be on duty when the wagons arrived. Each wagon was in charge of a member of the committee, and two or more aids. The city was very thoroughly examined in the cross streets from Fourth to Thirty-fourth streets. The collection always exhibited their credentials, signed and sealed, authorizing them to receive the goods. The contributions were first taken to the Twenty-third Street headquarters, and thence to the office of Adams & Co., whence they were shipped South.

The contributions on the first day amounted to about \$200 value first of miscellaneous articles, collected from door to door. A. T. Stewart & Co. contributed 2,000 garments. The piles of articles collected in the room in the Association building presented a curious sight. There were blankets, bedding, mattresses, covered chairs, clothing, shoes, boots, felt hats, straw hats, high hats, and low hats. Every body worked with becoming zeal, and the committee men had their hands full, collecting, sorting, and arranging. Great enthusiasm was manifested in giving, and every trucking as well as public incident was witnessed as the wagons went their rounds. The poor gave as freely as the rich, according to their

means. As one of the wagons was passing through Ninth Street, where we passed behind it, and the committee men, looking back, saw a little man frantically waving a bloodstained garment, and running with all his might. It appeared that he had seen the wagon pass, and had started in mission. Thereupon he brought him of an old pair of trousers that had been much too open, and straightway fell to putting a patch over the hole. One poor old lady, not trusting herself by a close scrutiny of the evidence, said that she was not being cheated, brought forth one old bloodstained skirt, which she said was all she had to give, but that it went with her whole heart. The latest official reports from the fever



"THE PRAYER BELL"—SCENE IN THE REEF

Mass Givis in her deep prejudice against all bells that call people to religious exercises. Those who have read the remarkable romance will perhaps remember that one Sunday morning, when this inquisitive young woman was compiling a history of her manoeuvres against Armadale, she is so amused by the jangle of church bells that she abandons her narrative and interpreters the following paragraph in her journal: "I must leave off for a little while. The church bells have broken out, and the jangling of them drives me mad. In those days, when we have all got

watches or clocks, why are bells wanted to remind us when the service begins? We don't require to be rung into the church. How extremely disadvantageous to the clergy to be obliged to ring to into the church!"

Until as the expression may be that are urged by nervous people and by those who object to having their occupations interrupted by emissions of such a character, the "sound of the church-going bell" (which, however, only goes in church and none, after which it rings there prominently) is too intimately connected with the services of

religion to be in any danger from those who look upon its music as a nuisance. From the time of the sixth century bells have played an important part in the services of the Christian Church—much so, indeed, that, apparently from a spirit of opposition, the Romanists reject the use of bells, and substitute for them the cry of the hymn from the tops of steeples. Not only were the bells indispensable to a church, but they had a sacred character. They were furnished with inscriptive religious sentences, and consecrated by a solemn baptismal service; they

sanctified manes, had sponsors, were sprinkled with holy water, and finally covered with the white garment and anointed with chrism like infants.

The liturgy of the Roman Church still contains elaborate directions concerning the formation to be observed in baptizing a bell, and the custom is still carried on in some countries. For the purpose the bell is suspended provisionally at such a height that the priest can extensively walk around it and touch the handle as well as the outside. Then a host or a deacon is placed by

its side with a white garment and anointed with chrism like infants.



MONASTERY.—[FROM A PAINTING BY EDWARD GRETNER.]

a table a vessel
from cloth
in holy dishes,
of for burning
de mire on his
the down he
pachia; then
in the consecra-
tion, mize and
hale and out-
her whiskering
routine more

pachia, make the sign of the cross with the holy oil (as in the case of a sick person) on the bell, and pray with uncovered head. This ceremony is several times repeated, while a vessel is placed under the bell to receive the holy water that may run down, and the linen cloths that served to dry it are solemnly burned. Then incense is thrown upon the coals, and burned off the whole bell is filled with the smoke, while the choir is chanting more pachia; a portion of St. Luke's gospel is read, and, after repeated crossings and genuflections, the ceremony is ended.

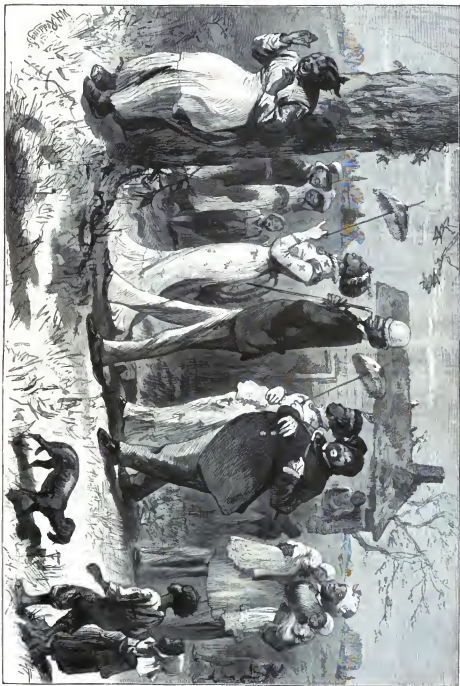
The bells most frequently heard in Catholic countries are those which are rung in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, especially since these epochs, originally intended as an admonition to prayer, have become signals for the beginning of school hours and the return home of the weary laborer in the fields from his day's work. The evening bell is by far the oldest, as we may judge from the civility with which the curfew (*coucher*) was enforced by the Norman masters of England, who prohibited the burning of any fire at night after this bell had been rung

at seven or eight o'clock. This was, however, by no means an instance of Norman tyranny, for the same regulations prevailed nearly throughout Christendom, in order to protect the houses, which were almost universally of wood, from being burned and robbed by evil-doers. Under Pope John XXII, in 1320, was issued the three crystals of the Ave Maria which are now required during the ringing of this evening bell. The author of an article entitled "A Chat on Bells," published in *Rever's Magazine* for February, 1870, tells us:

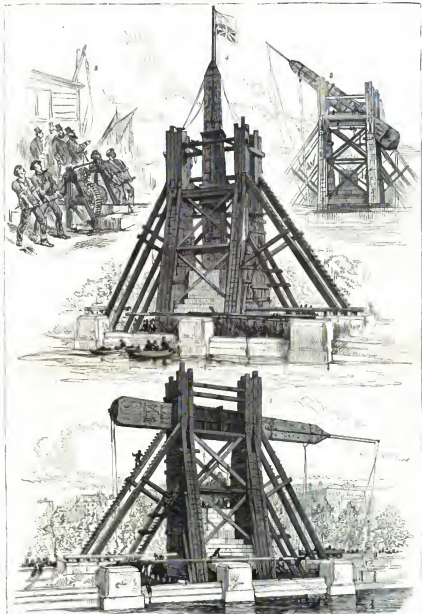
"These prayers were originally prescribed as a protection against the infidels and an intercession for the souls of the slain crusaders; now they are not so fully suggestive of a blessing invoked upon the faithful believers of the day. They often give you impressive demonstrations of the deep and touching impression produced by the instantaneous effect of this custom, when the first sound of the bell produces in the lower and on the high road, on the public promenade and in the crowded assembly, an immediate cessation of work or movement—all drop their hats, the devout sick



AN APPEAL TO MARBLE.
 "THE TIME; DECIDED; BE 'TUNE TO MORE" - *Leary*



AFTER DRESSING FAIR AND THE HEAT OF KITCHEN, THE INITIAL PARTY BEGINS TO RECKON.—(Drawn by John R. Brown.)



1. The Crane, on September 11, moved ashore in a horizontal position. 2. Working to lower the bottom end of Obelisk. 3. Obelisk descending to vertical position. 4. Obelisk erect on its Pedestal.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, ON THE VICTORIA HARBOUR EMBANKMENT

usually is the costume of the country, which consists of a light cherry-colored dress, striped with thin black lines, and a light-colored shawl. The last, however, is generally had on one side while the other is being washed. A great resort for pleasure parties is Frenchie, one of the highest hills in the neighborhood. Members of the party usually pause in a small chapel, where they are regaled with a pair of liquor presented by the good monks, if their own story may be believed, but to my mind tasting very much like

Cognac and sugar. There are very pretty villas surrounded by beautiful gardens at Hyères and in the neighborhood of the town. These are situated in many cases on slopes rising to a considerable height above the sea. From the back of the one represented is certainly the most glorious view of the surrounding country, and of the blue Mediterranean stretched with craft of all kinds, from the mighty armada to the smallest fishing boat, and the islands of Provence and the Isles d'Or.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

In 1901, when Memnon was taken down with a detachment to the Egyptian Delta, and was offering very much of the same kind of the obelisk in the Delta, he was ordered to build the obelisk and around it. The obelisk of the Cleopatra's Needle that had fallen, but was still entire, in Giza, Egypt, then King of England. This obelisk, with its companion, which still stands erect at the very edge of the Mediterranean-

sea, a landmark as well as a monument in an Arab suburb of Alexandria, surrounded by equal beds and fish and porphyry, formed originally, if we may not say built in tradition, the entrance to the palace of the Ptolemies, in which Cleopatra lived when she was young. The one obelisk stands up boldly against the sky as if defying the progress of time to shake it from its foundations; the other lies for centuries across a little river, and was used as a bridge by mariners. "I tried my best to see it," says a traveler, "and

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXII.—No. 1140.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE TEN CENTS.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1878, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.



WOODSHED.—Drawn by C. E. Reinhart.—[See Page 618.]

and of the civil war, Mr. Tilden seems to have been a public man in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. Governor ANDREW was in the chair, and welcomed the guest with an eloquence like his own. The speaker and his friends were seated in the front of the hall, and were received by Congress, standing between the President and the Vice-President, and possibly receiving the President's hand. The speaker was a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

His name will probably be known to very few here, but he is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America. He is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

A REPUBLICAN CENSOR.

Mr. GEORGE C. GORMAN, the secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, and the author of the voluntary circulation circular, has written a letter explaining why he has not caused the President's name to be printed and circulated as a campaign document. "I read the President's speech carefully, and looked around me for some word expressing a preference for the Republican party over the Democratic party. Finding no such expression, I have not caused the speech to be printed. I am not inclined to say that Republicanism is in the Congress, and that it is desirable, or without its merits, I will print 1,000,000 copies, and send them gratis to every Republican paper in the land."

It appears from this letter that Mr. Gorman is not a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America. He is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

"PEACE WITH HONOR."

THE first fruit that England gathers from the "peace with honor" which the Jingo shout brought from Berlin is the African war. Afghanistan is an independent province of the northwest of India, and next to Persia. Her army received a Russian military armory, and the British Government, after a long and costly war in Afghanistan, insisted that he should receive a British embassy, which was dispatched as a sign of peace. The British Government, after a long and costly war in Afghanistan, insisted that he should receive a British embassy, which was dispatched as a sign of peace.

It is plain that the situation to-day does not resemble that of the late war, and that with England resuming the offensive, the situation is not unusual, and there is no danger of a war between the empires of the East.

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MR. TILDEN'S CARD.

Here is the foregoing article upon "Tilden and Reform" was in type, Mr. TILDEN has published a general and explicit denial of guilty knowledge of any higher level. But we have nothing to alter. His letter is long, and seems to have the end of it. It is a long letter, and seems to have the end of it. It is a long letter, and seems to have the end of it.

The only way in which Mr. TILDEN could fully clear himself as the public was interested in the case, is by a full and complete disclosure of the facts. He is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

The tone of the morning press of New York is a very different one from the tone of the evening press. It is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

THE SEOT-GUN.

In the climate of South Carolina and the other States of the South, the climate is very different from the climate of the North. It is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

be willing to concede to their opponents. Whether the majority can be proved to be a majority, or whether it is a majority, is a matter of great importance. It is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

MR. MARBLE'S EXPLANATION.

MR. MARBLE has published a card which is a very satisfactory denial of his connection with the late war. It is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

PERSONAL.

General Tilden, after a very long and successful career, has retired from the service. He is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

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he kept his title-deeds and documents, and into which no other person was permitted to enter. It is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

Mr. LEWIS M. LUTHER, the distinguished artist, will have the honor of his work with the design of a new building. It is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

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DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Direct returns of the late election give Boston the largest vote in the State. It is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russian Government has issued a decree which is a very satisfactory denial of his connection with the late war. It is a man of great force, and his speech was a most eloquent one for America.

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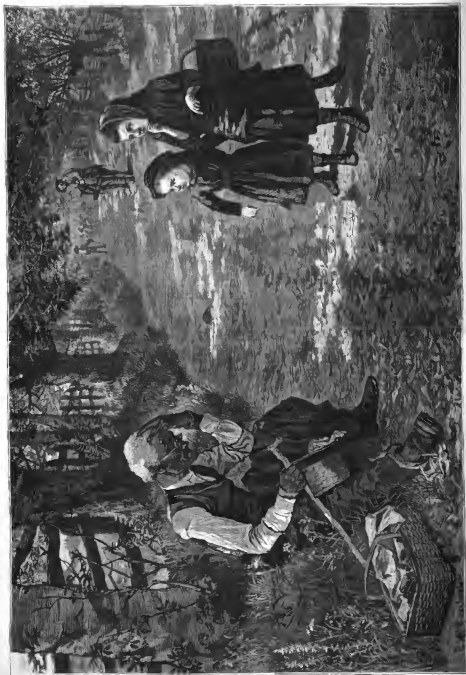
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OLD AND YOUNG.—Drawn by S. G. McWhinnie.—(See Page 607.)

N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That by an infamous conspiracy of force and fraud the high officials and unscrupulous leaders of the Republican party entailed and returned the nation's choice for the Presidency, and put a defeated candidate in the chair of Washington, and cheated the people of that reform of the Federal government which their fathers had demanded and obtained, and it is the stern resolve of the American people that such a fraud has been perpetrated for the last time.

N. B. THIS CARD IS NOT AN ACE AFTER ALL.

DIE IN OUR TRACKS NEXT TIME.

A. WATKINSON.

100,000 MEN OR \$?

PRO \$ ET \$

REFORM IS NECESSARY.

TWEED-LE-DEE, TILDEN-DUM & CO.



PARDONS FOR STATES EVIDENCE

I TRIED TO DO SOME GOOD

A MARTYR

I AM THE GREAT RING BREAKER

IT WILL ALL BLOW OVER

IT WAS MY FRIEND TWEED



POTTER'S REVOLUTION WILL NOT TAKE PLACE NOW



DOES \$30



in New York

TOTAL & General Pattern, No. 10 Grayson Park, N. Y.

Certificate required to Motion pictures have London have the British of just old Edinburgh at Maclellan had a my over Glasgow France not's, roots of

Yale University, Pa., Dec. 10, '78. River Department, 10 West 11th St., N. Y.

Science French may make this term, forty of half of a teacher eleven ten. On my my two in also immediately if twenty. For.

S. F. H. New York, 1 Dec. 5. C. W. WRIGHT, Yale, Pa.

Twenty one thousand two ten twenty one, not however seven before twenty four thirty seven thirteen reply forty six. R.

ST. M. L. R. CURRY



DECORATIVE ART—THE LOAN EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF



NEW YORK.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY PACH, AND SKETCHES BY OUR ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 874.]

AFGHANISTAN.

The old adage that the unexpected is that which always happens never found a better exemplification than in King Dost's present operations in regard to Afghanistan. After having triumphantly overcome, both at the close of and since the Russo-Turkish war, a series of complications that from moment to moment made her participation in the struggle more hazardous, she now finds the partition thrown down to her by an Eastern power so insignificant as scarcely to have been named in the recent chapter of great events. Unhappily the ruler of Afghanistan feels that he has the hands of Russia at his back, and the recollection of the power of British influence in 1839 would have made him more cautious. Certainly his conduct toward the English never, like Mirza Asker Khan's, indicates an amount of audacity that could scarcely exist even in an Eastern chief secure in his own mountain fastnesses, unless he were supported by some such belief.

So far as we can learn, the recent English mission to Afghanistan had for its object the confirmation of friendly relations between the Afghan and Indian governments, and to put a final to the growing influence of Russia in the Ameer's dominions. The threat of being recalled with the motive due from one power to the others of another, the party were informed that they must not proceed beyond the border. Not only were they stopped at Ali Waizid, but Mirza Asker Khan, the officer sent forward by the Mirza Asker Khan, was gratuitously informed by the commander of the fortress that for personal friendship he would have shot him then and there. At the same time a large body of Afghan troops was paraded on the heights. Whether such an insult as this is likely to be followed by serious consequences depends, of course, on the action of the Ameer, and whether he will share all responsibility in regard to his subordinate's conduct, and punish him accordingly. In the mean time, while negotiations are pending, the matter has been withdrawn, and considerable articles is observed at the British military posts in the vicinity.

Unfortunately for any prospect of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty, Mirza Ali, the present Ameer, is derided by those who have had personal experience of him as an "uncompromising and narrow barbarian," who has never ceased to wage a bitter hostility toward England. The latter sentiment is perhaps only natural, considering his past experience, while the pacification of his temper may be accounted for by the difficulties he has had with his subjects and his domestic misfortune. When Dost Mohammed, the father of



MIRZA ALI, AMEER OF CABOOL.

Mirza Ali, died in 1865, he left several sons, and the right of succession, according to the usual rule, belonged to Ameer Khan. He died, however, long before his father's death, by the appointment of Mirza Ali as his successor. Then, when Dost Mohammed died, a conflict

at once commenced for the throne; but, after the manner of Eastern royal houses, the struggle was not confined to the principal concerned, for every son of the dynasty in some way or other for individual independence. Unhappily Mirza Ali followed Mirza Ali's arms, and at last Ameer

Khan was proclaimed, under a royal order, Ameer of Cabool. The new ruler, however, soon alienated the affections of his subjects, who at once cast their eyes toward the exiled Mirza Ali. But the business of war was still against the ex-Ameer who suffered in person a severe defeat in January, 1867, while he was general, after gaining two victories, was finally defeated in September. Ameer Khan died in Cabool, the capital of Afghanistan, in October, and Ameer Khan, at the head of a vigorous army, finally assumed the throne. Mirza Ali was at this time in Turkestan, and his son Yusef Khan at Herat, and against them the war raged for several years. But Mirza Ali, waiting till Ameer Khan was well into Turkestan, slipped past him into Herat, and while the Turkestan chief kept the army occupied, he dispatched Yusef Khan against Cabool. That gallant soldier defeated the forces opposed to him, and then Mirza Ali, having the son Mirza Khan at Herat, marched upon Candahar, which he entered in triumph in June, 1867, and a momentary truce was then made. The military of the army at Cabool, the capital, also declared for Mirza Ali, who then in September re-entered Cabool as Ameer.

Some idea of the character of the country over which Mirza Ali rules may be gained from our reviewing page. The main features of Afghanistan, which measures about 400 miles from east to west and 600 miles from north to south, are the mountains, the general direction of which is east and west, but which divide and loop upon to the north and south. The Kohistan, from its Peshawar end, near Jamrud, to its Delatend end, at Dikka, is twenty-eight miles long. Escaping the valley of Lohogher, six miles long and one and a quarter broad, the rest of the pass, twenty-five miles in length, is completely uncommanded, and there are few places where an advancing army could find cover. As in the course of these twenty-five miles the width of the pass varies mostly from 100 to 200 yards, and nowhere exceeds 300, and as an Afghan party, fired from a rock, will kill at 300 yards, it follows that any troops crossing the defile with hostile intent would be exposed to a murderous fire. The summit of the pass is near the village of Lohogher, one mile from Dikka. Here the greatest height, 5040 feet above the sea level, is reached.

The descent in Dikka is not very abrupt, but the road is constructed between steeply sloping hills covered with scented bushes, and the path is rough and stony for the last part of the descent. Beyond Dikka, again, comes the Khat Khwaiz, otherwise the "Little Khwaiz," a gorge three-quarters of a mile long, where two



AFGHANISTAN—THE CITY OF CANDAHAR.



AFGHANISTAN—IN THE KHITRA PASS.

hundreds are usually ride abreast. The most important section of the pass, however, is at Ali-Musghul, and here it is that the English are usually met when the rulers of Afghanistan are disposed to offer any opposition to their advance into Afghan dominions. It was at Ali-Musghul that Sir Vernist Channell arrived the night which is likely to lead to war, and it was here that in 1859 opposition was made first to the advance of the troops under Sir Charles Wank, and later in a force of Sikh auxiliaries. This section is about

a mile and a half long, and is surrounded by jagged (brown) and jagged (dark brown) at every point. Ali-Musghul itself is perched on a rock 300 feet above the sea. The fortress is about 100 feet long, and there are three hills within a short distance of it, each of which is fortified.

The town of Candahar, of which we give an illustration, is one of the most important in Afghanistan, for as soon as that should succeed in reaching this point would have the whole district

south of the Hindu Kush virtually at its mercy. Though it passes also the best line of communication between Kabul and Herat. Candahar is on the site of an ancient city, supposed to have been founded by Alexander the Great, and named Alexandria, whence came the old name Alexandria. This also suffered a change, so that the present city, founded by Akbar Khan in 1547, is known as Candahar. It was the seat of government until 1773, when Kabul became the capital. The city is large and populous, containing

it is supposed, about 150,000 inhabitants, chief by Afghans. In general form it is oblong, and planned with great regularity. There are four main streets, each 300 yards wide, meeting in the centre, where there is an immense domed building called the Chahar. Beyond it is a square where predominate are red, where the well-known houses of manufacturers are exposed, and where the best stores are located. In one portion of the Chahar is the Sikhar, or room where the royal head plays, and it is from the terrace of



1. Captain Enomoto. 2. Nagata Kinsaku, Marine Engineer. 3. Japanese Steam-Jacket (Steamer). 4. Japanese Torpedo Boat. 5. A Japanese Marine Boat of the class, before 1865. (From a Japanese Wood-Cut by Goto of Tokyo.) 6. The Deck of the U. S. S. Albatross in the Japanese Ship. 7. In the Ship-Boat. 8. A Japanese Admiral in 1865. 9. A Japanese Marine, 1865. 10. A Japanese Sailor, 1865.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

THE JAPANESE NAVY. OLD AND NEW.

For the more rapid civilization of Japanese shipsmen as we indicated to Mr. James Brown, of the English mercantile gentleman well known in Japanese circles under the title of *Shiratsuna* (Horse). The materials for the ancient drawings were gathered from old Japanese pictures, but the modern ones were sketched from life during a visit of H. I. F. W.'s private yacht (*The Brilliant*) to English waters. The *Yaku* is not only one of the two best and most completely equipped vessels of her class that ever sailed the high seas,

but is remarkable as being the first modern war ship ever built in a Japanese dock yard, and also the first man-of-war belonging to the *Yaku* that has ever sailed Europe. In the fifth of July, during the time that the *Yaku* was ordered in the Pacific, a magnificent entertainment was given by her officers, tickets being issued by the Japanese legation to such captains of London as were in any way connected with or interested in the matter. The occasion was a highly successful one, and offered capital opportunities for the people of Mr. Brown.

In making up a description of our sketches from the notes furnished by our gentleman we

will follow the example of the Egyptians, who in carving the hieroglyphs on their monumental boxes at the top and proceeded downward in three perpendicularly lines. Our first drawing is a portrait of Captain Enomoto, the commander of the *Yaku*, who has passed with his "mug" or top-knot, to adopt a uniform closely resembling that worn by officers in the British navy. But, if report be true, he has for ten years favored the "true" *Yaku* (Yaku) as "spirit of old Japan," while still clinging to all four Japanese, and looks down to lay down their lives a willing sacrifice to their country and their emperor.

Just before the captain, but by no means next

in rank, stands NAKATA KAKURU, the brother of the *Yaku*. This respectable gentleman is looked upon as quite a character by all aboard the vessel, and a story is told of him which might form a horrible accompaniment to his own's volume set of disbelievers in clashing the signal at Co. pagoda. At a crucial moment during the struggle in Korea, the steady little marine refused to leave the command to retire, but kept on lustily sending an "advance" and eventually firing an effective shot, until his side had won the day. Nakata, as he is called, may be taken as a fair specimen of the average Japanese sailor, and a glance at his career will show why so many of



TO THE RESCUE—A WRECK ON THE

these men seem so much superior to the marines of other countries. He belonged originally to the samurai class devoted to the practice of military arts and to a certain extent to the study of native literature. When the revolution of 1868 took place these men were suddenly deprived of all endorsement. A large number joined the navy, and as all could not find places as officers, many were fated to remain demobilized with lower ranks, so that it frequently happens that the entire crew of a Japanese man-of-war will consist of what is our own country we should

call gentlemen. Just beneath our aristocratic bugler stands a sparse marine, apparently just about to enter upon military duty, while alongside him is the jolly Jack who looks after what might be English sailors.

Beginning once more at the head of our page, we find a Japanese war ship of the older type. This remarkable craft is, however, much more modern than the recent observer would suppose it to be, for the reforms in the Japanese navy which have lately been carried on with so much energy easily began about ten years ago. Prior

to that time whole fleets of such vessels might be seen plying the narrow seas of Japan, and causing much annoyance to foreign vessels by their clumsy butts, exaggerated bows, and square-shaped sails. Just below the old sea-farers, as we just, we have a view of the upper deck of the ship as it appeared on the occasion of the great reception. Being a powerful first-class cruiser of 1870 date, her accommodations were ample for the proud array of guests that visited her. Among those invited were many whose names are conspicuous in diplomatic, artistic, and professional

al circles, though naturally the naval and military elements predominated. After a cordial greeting they were offered to make their own way about the ship, the labors of exploration being rewarded by a charming feast. Apparently two of the fair visitors were determined to make their investigations exhaustive, for we find they have wandered into what is called the "cock bay." At the head of our third line stands on board of the Japanese man-of-war, as he appeared even as late as 1867, so immediately before the reform began. The figure below him is a marine, wearing a uni-



DE.—[FROM A PAINTING BY C. J. STANILAND.]

for several years as assistant and instructor. There is also a nuclear corps and a naval corps, in which several hundred young men receive a thorough scientific and technical education in addition to a preliminary schooling on floating ships.

TO THE RESCUE!

The series of inevitable marine disasters that have taken place within a short time give a peculiar significance to engravings like the above.

Few calamities are more appalling than shipwreck. In almost every other instance there is success of some sort immediately at hand. As on the chance is that the assistance rendered is wholly inadequate, even if the vessel does not perish before her miserable plight is made known.

In writing a background for his powerful church our artist has chosen the Hardy class, off Norfolk, England. This coast, from its exposure to the North Sea, and the prevalence of fierce gale winds during many months of the year, is one of the most dangerous on the whole

island. For miles the beach is low and sandy, and shallow reefs are held everywhere. The only lofty cliffs are St. Edmund's Point, at Hazeaton, and the chalk and clay cliffs at Cromer, and even there are fast yielding to the incursions of the ocean.

The primitive structure of the life-boat in our engraving would suggest the idea that the scene was scarcely a modern one. The fact is that a large portion of the inhabitants of Southern England absolutely set their faces against all modern innovations. The "Royal National Life-boat

Institution" advocates the self-righting life-boat, and, indeed, adopts it at nearly all their stations, but the Hardy Norfolk fishermen do not care for them when putting off to assist some vessel in distress upon the treacherous sands. They argue that the boat will right; but what becomes of her crew? On the contrary, they prefer the old-fashioned boat, where they can half out the plugs and half fill the boat with water before starting; her air-tight compartments prevented her sinking, and the weight of water prevented her from being capsized. It is true, they hat-

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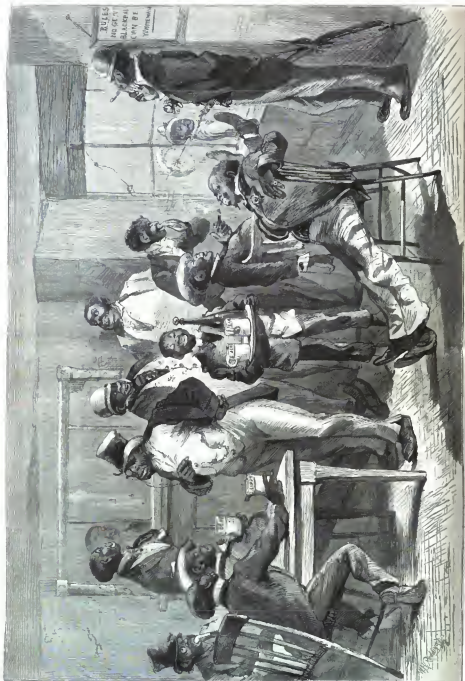
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

[NEW & SUPPLEMENT
PAGE TEN SEVEN.]

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Capt. Frederick Ward. Lieut. F. Bruce Blackden. Lieut.-Col. Edithen, Military Secretary. Lord Dufferin. Hon. Mrs. Edithen. The Countess of Dufferin. Lieutenant J. S. A. Murray.
CANADA'S FAVORITE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—KARL DUFFERIN AND HIS STAFF.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NURRY & RANDEL. MONTREAL.—[SEE PAGE 210.]



THE BIRTHDAY CLUB OF BAYVIEW.—(DANCE TO THE BIRTHDAY.)

H.E.L.P.







—FROM THE LIFE OF THE LATE HON. JAMES M. SMITH, BY H. A. JAMES.—(See Page 894.)



THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS—VIEW OF THE CRATER, SEPTEMBER 24.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Eighteen hundred years ago the flourishing cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried beneath the ashes raised down upon them from the crater of Vesuvius. After that for a thousand years only seven eruptions are recorded. In the last hundred years there were ten more; then for five centuries only two slight outbursts are known to have occurred. In the year 1631, however, the protracted rest was broken. The mountain had been so long dormant that it was supposed that it had sunk beneath the ocean. The walls of the

crater were covered with forests harboring the wild lion and other game; the bottom had grown plain, on which cattle quietly grazed; the slopes of the mountain were cultivated up to the foot of the cone. Suddenly, in the latter part of December, to the amazement and dismay of the inhabitants, began one of the most terrific eruptions recorded in the history of Vesuvius. After violent and repeated shocks of earthquake the volcano burst out with tremendous noise. The pho-

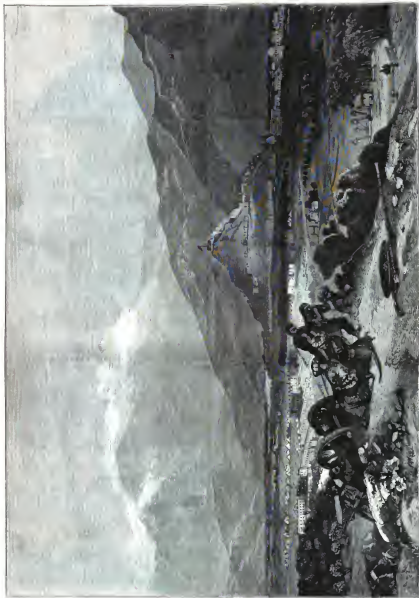
enic mud and dust, descending all vegetation. The rim of ashes extended beyond the Adriatic. Torrents of hot mud and scoriæ streams of liquid lava, rushing with unusual rapidity from the crater and the foot of the cone to the sea, finished the work of destruction. The beautiful city of Terra del Lavoro and others were annihilated, and almost entirely destroyed. From that time no eruptions have succeeded each other at intervals of nearly more than six years, and usually less. Of all those that of 1794 was the grandest and most destructive.

To-day the eyes of the world are again turned

toward the burning mountain. For two years past Vesuvius has been in an eruptive state; and lava has been steadily rising within the cone. The crop is full and most rich, but those who know predict that it will not be a violent eruption. The overflowing lava will prevent a violent eruption, but nothing more. Relieved from all anxiety, the people are looking for immediate recreation when the event can be seen, and the streets of the city are thronged every night with people watching the reflection of the internal fire. The greatest on this year was observed by the artist September 24. The flames



THE HOLY LAND—A DANCE AT JERUSALEM.—[See Page 896.]



AFGHANISTAN—CANDOR. FROM THE HEMAKOON HILL, WITH THE BRITISH CANTONMENTS. (1880, 1884)

THE ENGLISH IN AFGHAN-ISTAN.

A recent writer, in speaking of Afghanistan, says: "And as it matters had designed it to be the object of the world's attention, Afghanistan stands up from the great plains of India, and the mountains upon the shoulders of the great mountain range that bound it on the northwest and east." How much of the world's attention would be attracted by this remote little empire in times of peace is a question that might be open to discussion, but the indignant attitude it has recently assumed toward England certainly endows it with a considerable amount of importance, and the foregoing are public, showing the capital, will not fail to interest our readers.

As an independent state Afghanistan has

scarcely had an existence of a hundred years, and during this time it never has been more united and coherent. The first suggestion of an Afghan empire was issued during the internal dissensions of Persia after the death of Nizam Shah Ismail Khan, of the race of Akbar, took advantage of these feuds, and absorbed Afghanistan from Persia into it. His empire finished the Durrani dynasty. When his son Taimur died in 1793, a contest for the throne arose between the brothers Zaman, Mahmud, and Shir Ali Khan, which ended in the success of Mahmud, who was, however, compelled to abdicate in 1825, and died in 1842. The empire now fell into the hands of three other brothers, of whom the eldest, Durr Muhammad, ruled at Cabul, the most important of the three divisions of the country. Here he employed a revenue amounting to \$1,400,000, and

commanded an army of 18,000 men. Still the country was in an unsettled state, for Durr Muhammad was at war with Lahore on the east, and on the west the Persians had invaded Herat. The first difficulty between the Afghan and the English authorities in India grew out of the assumption by Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, that the former had unlawfully attacked the English ally, Shah Shuja, and that the operations of Durr Muhammad had betrayed a hostile purpose toward India. War was declared, and the English forces were ordered to advance by way of the Bolan Pass to Candahar, where Durr Muhammad, who had previously placed himself under English protection, claimed possession of the country. On the 21st of July, 1841, the army encamped before Ghazni, and after some hard fighting that fortress was taken. On the 11th of

August Durr Muhammad, with the British force, entered Cabul, and the conquest of the country was deemed complete.

A greater error could scarcely have been made. The land had been invaded, but it was by no means conquered. Durr Muhammad had surrounded the English, but his son ADAM KHAN was secretly engaged in a conspiracy which was only discovered too late to avert the catastrophe. An outbreak occurred at Cabul, in which several English officers were killed. General Elphinstone, in command of the force, which consisted of about 10,000 men, immediately withdrew all his troops into the cantonments, leaving the enormous fort, containing all his supplies, to be guarded by a few troops, who speedily abandoned their post. From this moment the retirement of the British troops was only a question of time.



1. Ladyship of the Antelope. 2. A Village Court. 3. A Peasants Family in Hesse-Cassel.

SKETCHES IN A NORMAN CIDER ORCHARD.

to every day brought them closer to starvation. After a month of evil-doing, during which the numbers of the enemy had enormously increased, negotiations were started. It was finally agreed that the invaders should leave the country, and Arnan Katak and his companions engaged to provide in return and make other arrangements for the revolt. Depending upon these promises, the British army left Calcutta in order to return by the Khyber Pass into India.

The story of this march is one of the most heroic in history. The writer is describing it here. It is quite true that the most cruel disaster that ever befell the British army was the result of the first occupation of Calcutta; the tale

was written large in blood on the mountains of the country. Neither covert nor previous were regarded by the Afghan rebels, and the mutual animosity of the nations increased the history of the revolt. The famous tribes of the districts between the Hindu and one of the seas, and also women and children as well as men. Out of a host of 10,000, including the women and children, only one man escaped to carry the tale back to India. When his story was heard, however, a terrible punishment was made prepared for the wretched Afghan leaders. The same writer shows us how quiet they give us to say: "The most of the revolt of the army a cry of force with looks from our counterparts in India,

and, with us, upon, an army of vengeance dashed upon the mountain's face. The British leaders rushed into the Khyber Pass, and, seeing to it, except the mountainous from every and in view, while the main body, breaking down the barriers with which, in their impetuous malignity, the hill men had crowded the pass, hurried on toward the devoted city. The British road to open the attacking force at the Jughchuk hills, but were hurled back upon the main army camped at Dargah. In five days more General Pollock was upon them in their strength. He inflicted a crushing defeat, and then swept down on Calcutta, and the ruin in the capital of the Afghans their eloquent victims to this day

of the completeness of our triumph and restoration.

Calcutta before the descent of this army host was a handsome and busy city full of life. The present city was built by Akbar, but the Afghans assure that the town is 10,000 years old, and that the inhabitants tell of when driven out of heaven. The view which gives of Calcutta is taken from an illustration in Afghanistan, published by James Burnes, one time a lieutenant in the English army, and, from him also we borrow the following description of the city in its present state: "A few months before, and I again visited it."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

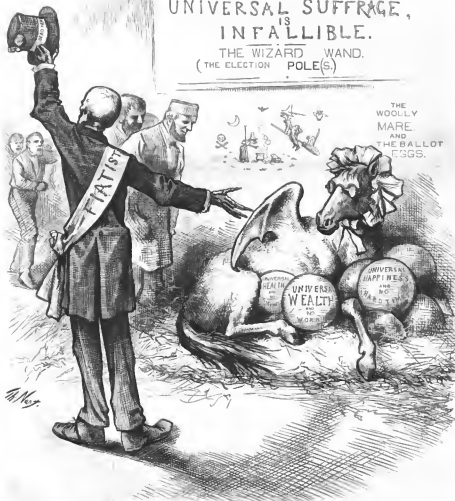
VOL. XXII.—No. 1142.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT.
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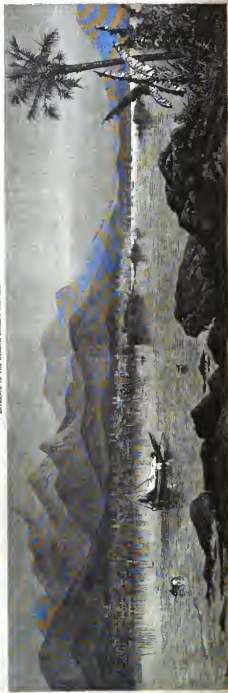
THE
MIRACULOUS
UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE,
IS
INFALLIBLE.
THE WIZARD WAND.
(THE ELECTION POLE(S).)



THE ABOVEGANGS IN SEARCH OF THE GREENBACK FLEECE.
Wynner: "The Soot is found: wait for the Hatching!"



BOATMAN TO THE HARBOR, LOOKING HAWAII.



VIEW OF THE CITY FROM THE HARBOR. BOATMAN TO THE HARBOR, LOOKING HAWAII.

LIEUTENANT BENNER, HERO
AND MARTYR.

Lieutenant Hiram B. Benner, who went ashore from H. Louis in charge of the relief boat Julia M. Cleveland to carry assistance to the people of the epidemic infected with the yellow fever, and who recently fell a victim to that dread disease, was born at Shuhsburg, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1844. While he was a child his parents removed to Reading, Illinois, where they still live. He spent his childhood in the city of the Big Muddy. He was in the United States Army, and was made Captain March 15, 1864, and was promoted to Lieutenant March 16, 1865. At the battle of Stone River his regiment suffered severely in killed and wounded, and among the privates was Lieutenant Benner. He was captured at Andersonville, and afterwards in the Libby, until duly exchanged. On the 10th of June, 1867, he was appointed from Illinois Second Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry (regulars), and promoted to First Lieutenant May 1, 1873.

When the government called for volunteers to man the relief boat, Lieutenant Benner was the first to offer his services, and from the time of starting until death closed his noble career he was among the most active in the work of mercy and charity. He taught the Brazilians how to live on his station as a lady from the infected district, who was at the time suffering from the fever. He died at a point some miles below Victoria, on the morning of October 17.

The service of his death awakened profound sympathy and sorrow throughout the North. A Virginia paper puts this laudatory notice to his credit: "A soldier of the brave and brave, he met his life, his fame, and fortune against the blood, mud, and misanthropy. When he came to succor in the glorious cause of suffering humanity, he held his heavy hand upon the hand of a dying people in the way of grand kindness and heroic devotion. Then his mission was to succor and to save, and he died for those same people against whom he held a deadly hand when they were strong, and extended a soothing one when they were weak and dying."

At the time he volunteered to take charge of the relief boat, Lieutenant Benner was stationed at Athens, Georgia, where his widow and two fatherly little children remain to mourn his loss. To them and to his parents the whole country offers the tribute of courtesy and heart-felt sympathy. Major General Hancock, in a letter to the Southern Relief Committee, makes a touching appeal for contributions in behalf of the afflicted family. It is a worthy one, and we have no doubt the response will be generous.

THE ROCK OF ANDOBEDA.

There is considerable danger wherever there is a single one on at Jaffa in getting from the shore to the passengers in the boats. The boats which form the harbor, in which only small craft can find refuge, is guarded from the rougher sea by numerous rocks, against which the waves break furiously all day. The storm is so great that we are inclined for the striking death on this page written: "The boat was engaged to carry us from the boat to the packet in



THE LATE LIEUTENANT HIRAM B. BENNER. (From a Photograph by J. B. Sisson.)

the mode we hope and strongly built, and manned by a crew of stout Arab and Syrian, who assumed every muscle to pull through the narrow channel between those rocks at the mouth of the harbor, to one of which an ancient myth chooses the fair Andromeda. Like most, indeed, have suffered much from her both till present time. It was with some anxiety that many of our passengers looked toward those black, rugged rocks to our strong crew, who stood up to their knees, pulled us safely through into the deeper water outside. This is not the only source of dan-

ger, especially to lady passengers, on embarking on board the packet at Jaffa, for when arriving near the Andromeda Lion's or Mesopotamian murens the shore boats bump and push one another tenderly, and it is with difficulty that one can succeed in gaining the deck ladder of the portico, as it is necessary to wait the opportunity when the sea drives the shore boat back with the first shift. Thus one will give a frantic jump, and almost realize the sensation of standing alone in space, as suddenly down the small boat drag from water."

RIO DE JANEIRO.

The harbor of Rio de Janeiro, shown in the sketch on the opposite page, is said to be not without justice, to be the most beautiful, serene, and spacious in the world. It is landlocked, being enclosed from the north by a promontory about a mile in width. It extends inland about seven miles, and has an extreme breadth of twelve miles. Of its numerous islands, the largest, Ilha de Urca, is about six miles long. The situation of the bay, between islands and steep granite mountains, is deep, and is so safe that vessels approach it without the aid of pilot. On the left of the entrance stands the rock island, from its peculiar shape, the Imperial Mountain, and all around the bay this blue water is girdled by mountains and lofty hills of every variety of picturesque and fantastic outline.

One of the first things to attract the attention of the traveler, as he comes up this magnificent harbor to the city, is the massive character of the piers, which jut far out into the water. Instead of miserable wooden arrangements, half shingle, dented and decayed, such as surround our own great metropolises, he sees an imposing system of granite piers, from which at intervals broad stages lead down to the water, built as if to endure for ages. Thomas C. Evans, who some years ago published a series of delightful papers in Harper's Magazine describing a health trip to Brazil, calls special attention to these piers, and suggests that the time will come when foreign governments will look upon them as we do now upon the wharves of London. "These bastions will be here, and the waves against them, when the civilization of the New World has reached its consummation shall have followed those of Egypt and Carthage into the dust and ruin of night and oblivion. Antiquaries inquirers in the ages hereafter will ponder these huge squares of granite, and fall into deep pits of conjecture concerning the people that heaved and the architect that laid them."

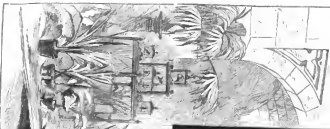
The city of Rio de Janeiro stands on the west shore of the bay, about four miles from its mouth. Seven green and smooth like hills densely to rise, and the white-walled and vermillion-roofed houses cluster in the intervening valleys and climb the eminences to long lines. From the central portion of the city these lines of houses extend in three principal directions to a distance of about four miles. The old town, nearest the bay, is built on a square; the street runs at right angles, and every part of the harbor and the houses, generally built of granite, are commonly five stories high. West of this portion in the elegantly built new town, and the two districts are separated by the Campo de Marte. Arise-up bastions upon a park—on different parts of which are seated the public buildings. There are many and imposing. In the spirit of its site and its half million of inhabitants, Rio de Janeiro is not an impressive city. It is in fact, an assemblage of suburbs, separated from each other by intervening hills and mountain spurs. The richness of Baiguara is at a distance of two or three miles from the center of the city, and that of San Christovam nearly the same distance in the opposite direction. It is only from the heights to the rear that any adequate sense of its magnitude can be obtained. In view, the proportions are metropolitan and not



FAMOUS THE ROCK OF ANDOBEDA, AT JAFFA.



A FINE POINT



AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER



THE CORNER STONE



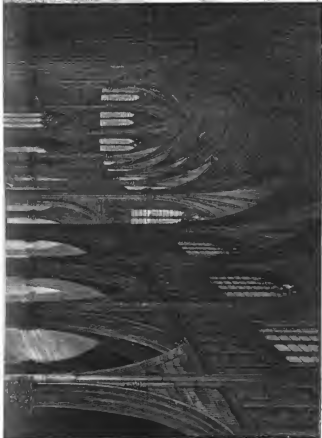
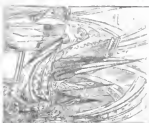
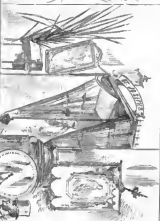
ANOTHER CORNER



THE CORNER STONE

THE FAIR AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY PARY, AND SKETCHES BY OUR ARTISTS.—[See Page 114.]

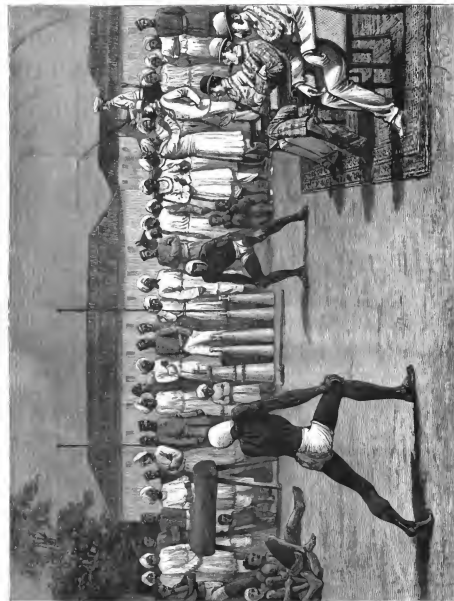
HARPER'S WEEKLY.





1. The sale of a Virginia Auction. 2. How "Furniture Dealers" are made. 3. A Beggar. 4. "There, Mr. Martin, I think if you get your Leggs a Buck, and sell 'em there, it will make a lovely Chair." 5. "Lawd, you White! I s'art' soon as the Clock strikes ten." 6. A Prison. 7. A House being opened that an old Lady on Long Island has some old Chaises Chairs, a few Oldfashioned go down to see it.

THE RAGE FOR OLD FURNITURE.—DRAWN BY A. B. FROST.—[See Page 716.]



A KATIVE DORNEY REBIBENT AT PLAY—THE WRESTLERS PREPARING TO CLASH

INDIAN SOLDIERS AT PLAY.

The native Indian soldiers are not only brave warriors, but they are also splendidly developed specimens of muscular beauty. Big fellows they are, with marvellous strength, but with an elasticity of body that enables them to do almost any thing short of turning themselves inside out. With a view of encouraging the practice of muscular sports, one day of every week is set apart for the officers for the public exhibition of feats of skill and endurance. Some of the performances are very extraordinary. For instance, that of the standing overboard, who is blindfolded, and rested on his lancehead on the ground in the lateral position; a leg is then placed between his hands, which are are close together. A sword is now put into his hand, and he takes a leap

into the air; of course leaving up the leg with his hands in making the spring from the ground. He whirles round in the air, making almost a circle, and tries to hit and cut the leg without ever seeing it, before it falls, and in this he often succeeds. Another man, with a pair of long, plain, elastic cords, one in each hand, rolls over and over in the ground, the cords going round and round with him, above and below him, leaving us to wonder how he avoids cutting himself. Another feat is to use the pair of swords in a series of whirling movements about the head and shoulders, and frequently passing the blades with great rapidity between the arms and the solid body, without inflicting a wound. Still another favorite amusement is the hunt at single-stick. Each man has a stick in his right hand, gripped, as it is, not at the end, but near, and a very small

small shield in his left, but no protection for the head, chest, or arms. With these sticks they whack each other in Donatichock fashion till they have had enough of it. The Indian clubs are also brought into play. But the chief attraction is usually the wrestling. This is done, in a side, by active men of slight build with good muscular development. As soon as our picture the two athletes are going through a series of games which natives always indulge in preparatory to dueling with each other. On the left are seen some of the other athletes, and seated on the right are the European officers, around whom make no pretense of flowers after the native fashion. One officer has just retired, and a group of native officers are entering him in this way. The other two sides of the square are formed by spectators.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR.

The Kistab Pass, of which a fine illustration was recently given in the Weekly, is again pictured in our double page engraving—this time, however, to the scene of a remarkable council of war. The handsome-looking men before us are the representatives of the Afghans, who dwell on the hills south of the pass. They are, in the true sense of the word, Hakkaidars—cunning, active, and warlike, and living in clans. Every man is armed, and several are also armed as the rest in the main military fashion. The company of the Afghans begins from the right bank of the Ghedil River, and extends for fifty miles nearly due north, in contact with British territory the whole distance. A large of Afghani warriors intercept between Peshawar and Kohat, directly intercept

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. XXII—No. 1142.]

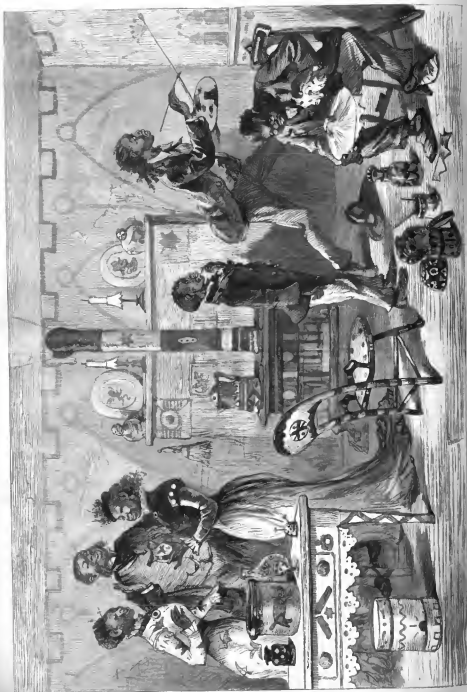
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE TEN CENTS.]

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THE HILLMAN'S PORTFOLIO.
THE TIGER AND THE LAMB—A LITTLE MORE.





GEORGE F. DANFORTH, JUDGE ELECT OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—(From Photo. of J. H. Sears.)



EDWARD COOPER, MAYOR ELECT OF NEW YORK.—(From Photograph of Kassar.)

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

On this page, and also on page 917, will be found the portraits of some of the successful candidates in the recent election, (all particulars of which are given in our news columns. The Hon. GEORGE F. DANFORTH, who has just been elected Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, on the Republican ticket, was born in Manchester, N.H., and is now a little more than fifty years of age. He was educated in one of the New England colleges. After being graduated he came to this State and secured a Bachelor's degree

in law from Yale. His life has been spent in the active pursuit of his profession, and he has acquired the reputation of being one of the best lawyers in the United States. He has taken a hearty interest in politics, but has never sought nor held office. He was brought to the notice of the general public in 1873, when he was made the Republican candidate for Attorney General. In the following year he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. EDWARD COOPER, son of the venerable philanthropist Mr. Peter Cooper, was born in this city in 1838. He graduated from Columbia Col-

lege at the age of eighteen, and passed the following year or two in European travel. He then returned to New York and entered the law office of Mr. Aaron P. Hewitt. Working and studying in partnership with and under other States were afterward included in the business of the firm. A writer in the *World* says of him:

"In this connection he acquired a thorough scientific knowledge of all the electrical processes that pertain to fire and steam machinery, became a competent engineer, and, in short, an exceptionally successful and valuable subject that his practical workmen could

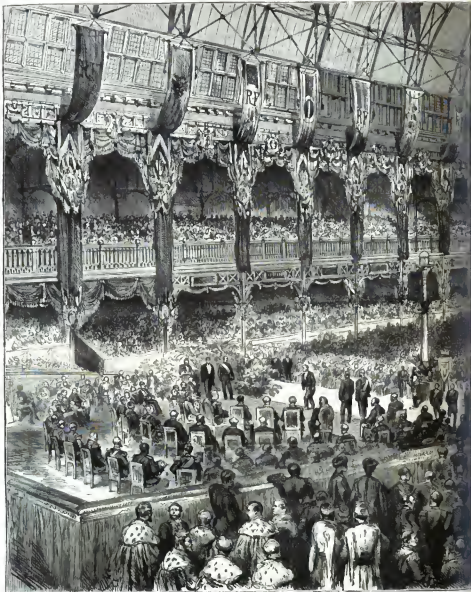
give him 'patent' in any one of the thousand details. He could build a steam engine on a table as he could raise the height of a pile of steel. At the same time he was a careful and successful business man, and these facilities, combined with the skill, thought and energy of his position, enabled him first to extend the waterworks on his farm, and then to take among the largest employers of the country. The first to see in business at 71 Building, City of New-York, and as a partner in the Empire State Works and the New York City and Westchester Works. The latter firm, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was built by him then, which was a valuable electric works at Englewood, New Jersey, and Hudson, Pennsylvania. The firm also were and where they had built, Philadelphia, and New York, and among numerous in Tennessee and Michigan. Mr. Cooper is one of the kind of his father's



EDWIN B. COWING, CITY JUDGE ELECT.—(From Photograph of Kassar.)



BENJAMIN E. PHELPS, TOTTEN'S ATTORNEY.—(From Photograph of Kassar.)



THE PARIS EXHIBITION—DISTRIBUTION OF THE DIPLOMA

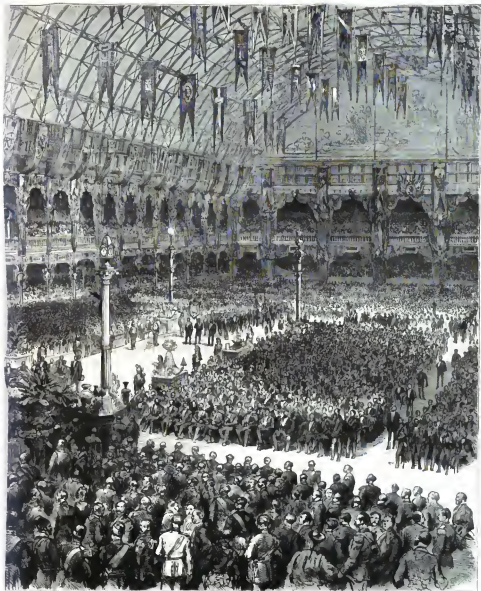
THE PARIS EXHIBITION

The closing scenes of the Paris Exhibition were not less brilliant than those which marked its beginning. The last great event was the distribution of prizes to those whose exhibits enriched them to such honors. This was done by the Marshal President himself in the presence of over twenty thousand spectators, including among their number several princes and distinguished

The building where the great ceremonial took place is the Palais de l'Industrie, erected by Napoleon III with an express view to occasions like the one in question. In it was held the 1889 World's Fair, ever shown as Paris—that of 1889.

Wine then the immature structure has been used for various purposes apparently inconsistent with its design, such as horse shows and trivial agricultural fairs; but of late the great ones, reared with glass, has been filled with rare plants, and occupied as a winter garden. In demanding the male hall for the young ceremonies of the Institution, fell into a trap to the loss of brilliancy and display characteristic of the French style. The gilded wall were the only ones employed, the galleries being beautifully hung with tapestry in which their arms were contained, and the cushions bound in crimson velvet, and embellished with gilded stichs on which was inscribed the word "Fug," or the letters "R. F." the initials of the *Académie Française*. BANCROFT

On both sides the best gift for India, the most effective the Centre Controller, the far



BY MARSHAL MAHON IN THE PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE.

front of it, in
row of boxes
up from
re places for
v. Municipal
members of
of the wall
her functionary
"Gauguin, and
Whitely, and
"New York
then superior
va conclusion
accumulating

Each ticket bore on its face the number of the section and the number of the seat to which the holder was assigned, while on its reverse side was a diagram of the building, indicating the entrance to each section. Just in front of the door where the President sat were three thousand seats for the fortunate persons who had obtained prices. These seats formed two immense squares, separated from the other portions of the nave by a wide passage, beyond which again were places for the thousand guests. Behind the guests was an inclined plane offering space for eight thousand persons, the seats being so raised that those occupying them could distinctly see all that transpired on the dais. This, however, was only a small portion of the accommodation which French

largely had contrived out of the space at command. Rows of seats ran one above another to the first story on both sides of the nave, and others were erected above these as high as the sub-stantial pillars that support the roof. At the end of the nave, and facing the chair of the President, were seats for about a thousand spectators. By ranging seats up toward the roof from all sides, and by judicious division of the galleries, seats were provided for about twenty-two thousand persons. The authorized accommodations were in part. Beyond hundreds of spectators, men and women, occupied seats in the nave very nearly in front of the President.

Although it had been announced that the ceremonies would not begin until one o'clock, the

stage was filled some two hours earlier, so afraid were the ticket-holders lest their places should be appropriated. Prior to ten minutes to one M. Gidry and the Bishop of Bayeux arrived, and took their seats on the tribune to the left of the President's position, until the shores of the spectators. Immediately after followed the Duc d'Angoulême-Picquigny, with the Bishops of the Seine. These were seated to the right of the President's chair. At ten minutes to twelve booming of cannon announced the approach of the monarch, which had meanwhile crossed on light railways in its march through the Champs Elysees. As one particularly the Marshal-Préside, dressed in the full uniform of his rank in the army, entered the nave, preceded by the Intendant of Angoulême

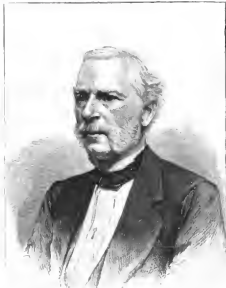
and Master of Ceremonies. On his right walked Don Francisco de Asis, on his left his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and followed by the Duke of Anjou, the Count of Flanders, and the Prince of Sweden, who took their seats on the tribune to the right of the President. This crowd a picturesque international procession, formed of the regiments which had been sent over by the various nations to guard their respective sections. These, clad in their national uniforms, and bearing each the flag of the country it represented, formed a most effective feature of the parade, ranging as they did from the old-time Cuirassiers, with their Yellow Dragons, to the United States sailors, with the Stars and Stripes, from the picturesque chief Hungarian to the busy negroes



ONE AND INSEPARABLE.
CAPITAL MAKES LABOR, AND LABOR MAKES CAPITAL.



HENRY M. BURT, GOVERNOR ELECT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
(See Page 335.)



THOMAS TALBOT, GOVERNOR ELECT OF MASSACHUSETTS.
(See Page 335.)

A REVOLTING OUTRAGE.

An outrage more shocking to public sentiment has rarely been chronicled than the desecration of the grave of the late ALFRED T. STEWART, on the night of November 4. Under

cover of darkness and when the faculty tomb was forced open, the body of Mr. STEWART was taken from the casket in which it had reposed, carried away, and hidden. The purpose of the perpetrators of this daring and shocking outrage can only be guessed at, but the motive was probably the hope

that a large reward would be paid for the recovery of the remains.

St. Mark's church-yard is one of the most interesting burial places in New York. Within its sacred precincts lie the remains of many citizens whose names were famous in the annals of old

New York—the BETTMANS, WESTONS, DUNLAPES, CROTONES, TOWNES, VAN BRUNTS, and others. His large millions, inherited many years ago from FATHER, sent their numberless associates across the ocean. Mr. STEWART's family vault is on the west side of the church, and about fifteen paces from



THE DESECRATION OF THE GRAVE OF A. T. STEWART IN ST. MARK'S CHURCH-YARD—SCENE OF THE OUTRAGE.—(From a Sketch by W. F. STODOL.)



ONE AND INSEPARABLE.
 CAPITAL MAKES LABOR, AND LABOR MAKES CAPITAL.



INTERIOR OF THE PALACE OF SHAH RUKHSHAH BEGUM, AT CALCUTTA.

FROM INDIA TO AFGHANISTAN.

To the sketches published in previous numbers of the Weekly, describing the scene of what is likely to be another bloody and disastrous struggle between England and the barbarians, we add these more, the first showing the interior of the great palace at Calcutta, the second giving a perspective of the great Khayr Khan, which has been fully described in a previous issue, and the third representing the great fortress of Herat, one of the most important strongholds in the Punjab. From Herat, in spite of the determination of English troops will march westward to the pass, and thence to the road leading through Jelalabad to Kabul. Thus again, it is probable, the old palace will witness the same scene as was enacted in the great struggle of 1841. It was shortly after

that conflict that the details which we present were made. It is interestingly stated by the artist, who had some time before visited the palace on the occasion of a great procession, a visit to King, and to the residents, and the palace, grounds and army, all combined, except away, the palace of the greatest monarch in the world, the palace of the greatest of a military man, the great Khayr Khan, a large, a pink and white table, the garden windows were now crowded by some of the very officers, mocking and chatting them, a few had taken as much as a part in the ceremony of the ceremony, and who stood beneath, as little noticed by the happy monarch as the ground whom they had. Even the Afghan monarch had forgotten, on the former sanctity of the palace, for, as I detailed the interior (the Western of the little Khayr Khan, the youngest son of the late Shah, whom we left behind as king, who was at

the same time, too, as the royal house, stretched himself on the marble throne itself to listen to the soldiers of the court guard, who was repeating about and displaying his dazzling armor for our amusement. In the picture he is represented sitting there. The throne is said to be very ancient. It is composed of an original block of white marble, raised on legs of the same material. The arches and pillars of the chambers are of wood, carved and painted. The doors of the rooms are full of silver, which are enclosed in various patterns on the glowing plaster, the ceiling is richly painted in flowers and clouds. This English artist has but little difficulty in achieving a delicate sketch over the wild abode of Afghanistan is scarcely to be doubted, unless the dancer's case is most surely exposed by Kandahar or some other important power. She is much stronger now in the East than she was at

the time of her last contest with the invader of Afghanistan. The Sikhs were then her enemies, and the important fortress of Herat was set in her possession. The city itself is, after Lahore and Amritsar, the largest in the Punjab, and as captured on the 1st of January, 1842, by a British force under General Wynn. Two weeks later the city would have been stormed, but possible breaches having been effected, the whole garrison surrendered unconditionally. The fortress is as in form as irregular fortification, with its longest side, which measured six hundred yards, toward the northwest. The wall, substantially built of burnt brick, was about forty feet high outside, but only four or five feet inside, in some quarters of an accumulation of decayed building material. It was surrounded by sixty towers, and protected by a ditch filled with water. The destruction of the fortress was begun on



WATCHTOWER IN THE KHIVER PASS.

mediate after the narrative, but the worst mischance was due to a violent storm which a few months later overwhelmed the portion of the Punjab lying to some extent of the people in charge of the reinforcements which reached the Chitrali River above the fortress, the water forced its way through, and undermined the outer wall. Twenty-four hours later several of the towers and the principal wall gave way. At present the fortress is quite useless for purposes of defense, but a range of custom-made efforts shelter for a detachment of English troops.

LIFE IN THE DUSH.

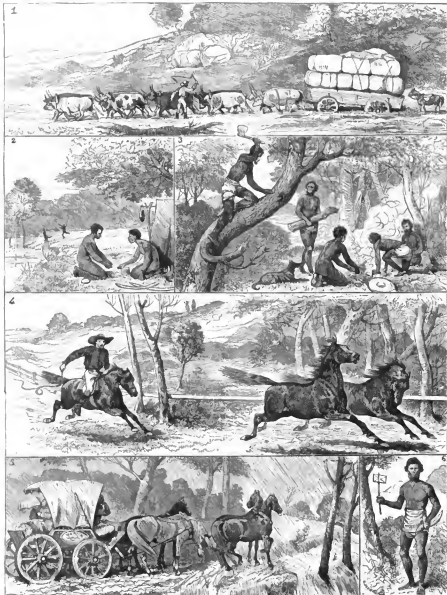
Quetta, one of the most beautiful of the Australian colonies, is a great pastoral country, and most growing is one of the principal industries. The Government land has always been desirable for its location, and it appears to improve as the pastoral occupation of the country extends northward toward the Plains of France, on the Gulf of Carpentaria. Wood-growing would be an exceedingly pleasant as well as a profitable occupation if it were not for the po-

caution of the Australian climate. During the rainy season, which are invariably spread and closed to serve the same purpose, most of every kind is almost entirely suspended, and the sheep-herds on the land sheep-herds have a most trying time of it. The difficulty of communicating with these remote places is great, and the effort it costs to get the wool to market is not only of a glance at one first sketch on the next page. The second and third drawings are devoted to glimpses of life among the natives. The one occasion during the weeklings our artist found

himself in the neighborhood of a camp, and was glad to accept the hospitality offered. The party of blacks numbered about a dozen, including five "girls," or native women. Breakfast was on the point of being served, and the native men from a section of kangaroo hung on a spit before the fire proved most appetizing after a long ride. One staple article in a native meal is honey. It is produced by a small wasp-like bee plentiful in Queensland, and although it has a somewhat peculiar flavor, is nevertheless one of the delicacies of the bush. The honey is secured



PORT OF WOLLAN WITH HOUSE IN THE FOREGROUND.



1. Wood Cart stuck in the Mud. 2. A Native Camp Broken. 3. A Native cutting out Paper Bag, or Native House, from Skin in Tree, and Camp of Blacks. 4. Hunting in Wild Horses. 5. The Coach.

HUTCHES IN QUEENSLAND.

by the huts is a tree, and usually a dry and withered one is selected by these huts as a depository for their treasure. The blacks are very careful in finding the places where the huts are hidden, and get at it by means of a small basket.

Our next church relates to what may be called "huts and trees." In Australia nearly every settler has one or more huts. They are cheap, the best and oldest source of supply being the native huts of perfect wild animals that grow in the vast inland prairie. The usual method of catching them is as follows: A strong cord is in the shape of a triangle is made, generally

in a small group of trees, one of the corners being left open. From one of the trees the open corner is carried out to a distance of about two hundred yards a strip of white muslin is broken wide, and fastened between the trees. Through various means the huts are caused toward some point where they can see the muslin strip. Being curious animals, they go near to examine the strange object, when the huts have seen them with wild yells, and proceeding furiously with their long neck whips. The wild huts become terror-stricken, but, not daring to jump the muslin strip, are forced with it, until they find themselves in the stockade, the huts

men jumping them head in the rear and on the back. One artist, who has had considerable experience in "huts driving," says: "None of these huts are fast cutting, and, with a lively animal under you, healthy, vigorous life is every flow of your body, the enjoyment is far the more of the life. The excitement in these and other similar scenes of the uncontrolled bush life is no doubt the reason of so many preferring the life to that spent in the crowded atmosphere of towns and cities. Many are the men here who are used rough huts, but most lately were in the rough positions of the highest responsibility in the West End of London. I have not heard in

my wanderings and there are to be found in all parts of the different Australian colonies."

Travelling in Queensland is still in its most primitive stage, the large migrant wagen, with its white canvas cover, being the vehicle usually employed by those who do not ride on horseback. As for the postal arrangements, our last sketch shows a letter-carrier of the bush. The person who is carried in a gilt stick, being a journey of many miles, and only delivered on the payment of full postage. Yet dwellers in Australia tell us a letter is rarely lost, and business here quite as much confidence in their method as we have in our own elaborate postal system.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

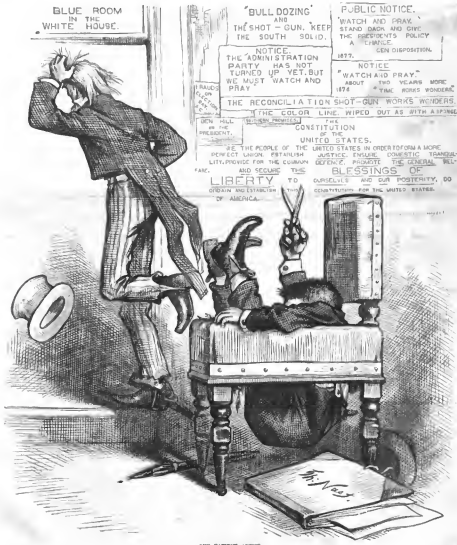
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OUR PATENT ARTIST.

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

THE DEVIL TO PAY

THE
FALL ELECTIONS
HAVE GONE
AGAINST
THE
OLD GENTLEMAN
AND
POLITICAL MONEY.

AND A WORD TO THE WISE SHOULD BE ENOUGH.
AND THE STATEMEN OF THE EAST WILL MAKE A
HOPELESS MISTAKE IF THEY DON'T SECURE A SATISFACTION
ADJUSTMENT NOW WHILE THEY CAN, AND
BEFORE THE DEVIL IS LOOSE

A YEAR AGO THE LOUISVILLE COURIER
ON THE SEVER QUESTION

"UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE" CALL IT IF LIES REPEATED
HE WHOLEY DID IT ON IT LIES SECRET SOFT
ROAD TO S. CUMMINGS

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-NORMAL

BUT IF
DON'T LIME
IN



CHAINED.

HENRY WATTESSON (the keeper). "I am very sorry, but I can't let you go just yet."

THE STEWART
MAUSOLEUM

THE magnificent interior of the crypt was constructed for the reception of the remains of the late ALEXANDER T. STEWART, in the Roman Catholic of Garden City, New York. It is a masterpiece of architectural skill. The crypt, or burial vault, is beneath the chapel, and within it the mausoleum is built. Here every wish of the deceased is observed to the vault from entrance at the western extremity of the mausoleum. The architectural details are almost flawless, and will bear the most exacting criticism of the aesthetic sense. It is one of the most beautiful examples of the art of architecture in America, and will doubtless attract many visitors. It is intended that the crypt shall be open to the public on all the first days of the week, and on the first day of the month in the Church.

the tomb belonged to the
the remains of the
the dead millionaire as they
were situated from the
the center of which the
the sarcophagus is to stand.
The form of the railings
among architects as applied,
has been followed in
part in the construction
of this monument, but the
the walls of the crypt are com-
positioned around the cen-
ter of the monument, re-
semble those of a temple.
The shape of the structure
is really that of a polygon
with a square corner. Its
interior is finished with
by three feet, and it height
to the top of the dome cov-
ering situation feet. At each
angle of the structure are
columns of the same height
and diameter. These columns
are decorated with
statues in each column,
making in all forty-two
statues in fourteen classes.
The statues are of the
same height and diameter
and have decorated capitals
finishing. The bases of the
columns are marble, the most
superior quality. The shape

The boys of the monastery are all open, and none of them serve the purpose of windows, from which a flood of light is obtained sufficient to make the two workmanship of the decorations

[illegible]

Opportunity has been lost by the architect who designed the *corps* for the introduction of stichomythia and himself gloried in it. That a line of warrening of steel rivet and chain-link is carried around the walls to the height of seven feet, finishing on a line with the window-sills. This fresco is capped with a finely moulded cornice enriched with a line of carved mouldings. Oak, cypress, ivy, and charcoal lustre predominate but make other tinctures important, and all diffused. The domed ceiling, both in design and gracefully from a line of oak, lost at a certain angle, the curb of the false lantern. Here are to be dis-



CRUFT IN THE STEWART MEMORIAL CATHEDRAL, AT GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.—(HOMER C. HARRISON, JR., 1911.)



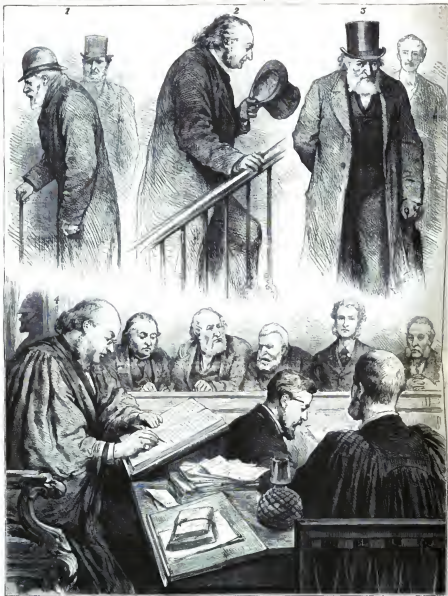
THE STEAMSHIP "ARMATIAN" AT SEA.—(See Page 524.)



THE WAY TO THE YOGHUTE VALLEY.—First a March to Pan, Fremont—(from Pan 1861)



THEATRICAL SCENE-PAINTERS AT WORK.—DRAWN BY G. B. HARRIS.—(SEE PAGE 104.)



1. One of the Directors on the way to make his Declaration before the Court. 2. The Manager after the Declaration. 3. One of the Directors being brought before the Court. 4. The Directors before the Magistrate.

THE FAILURE OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

THE GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

Our readers are already familiar with the lamentable story of the great bank failure in Glasgow, which carried into thousands of homes an official proclamation into the affairs of the bank having shown the evidence of great frauds in the management, an order was promptly issued for the arrest of the guilty parties, and the directors, manager, and secretary were soon in custody. The charge against them was fraud, by having on various occasions, between 1872 and 1878, fraudulently kept the books of the City of Glasgow Bank, and represented large sums of money as assets of the said bank

which were not truly due, but were false and fictitious, and by having fraudulently and fraudulently undervalued the liabilities of the bank, and by preparing false balance-sheets and submitting the same to the shareholders, thereby concealing from them and the public the true state of the liabilities of the bank.

Our sketches depict scenes in and around the Central Police Court of Glasgow, where the prisoners were examined. No. 1 is a portrait of McEwan, one of the directors. No. 2, that of McEwan, the manager of the bank; No. 3, that of Mr. Forster, assistant director, while the remaining sketches show the interior of the Central Police Court, Glasgow, on the occasion of the second examination before the magistrates, when, on the application of the Procurator Fiscal, the prisoners were committed to the sheriff of Lanarkshire. All of the accused stood well as the testimony, and the denials of their crime was a surprise and shock.

INGENUITY REWARDED.

Our likes to hear of instances of ingenuity in which by a simple contrivance great loss of property is averted. We have lately heard of a man's ingenuity, in coming in this way as to be worth mentioning to our readers. The first notice

to a device for checking the destructive range of locusts. The island of Cyprus, lately ravaged by the British government, appears to suffer greatly from these insects, which, after having done much in the air, settle down with destructive crops, and the East crop are rapidly laid waste. Mr. Hering, a learned propagator residing at Larnaca, conceived an effective battle the locusts of locusts in this ingenuitous manner. He observed that locusts are too able to creep up a smooth surface, and to keep themselves impeded in the air and consequently disorient, and upon these two facts he based his plan for exterminating them. He rewarded them at right angles to the direction of their flight, by

blind which he placed low across of elbows, then, or round. The locusts, unable to creep up those screens, fell back into the ditch, where they were immediately collected in sacks or baskets, to be boiled or covered over with earth. Those among them which managed to fly over the first screen were intercepted by a second or a third. These screens, having proved a perfect success at Larnia, were subsequently introduced into other parts of the island, and on and on was thus put to the fearful ravages of these insects. The simplicity of this device will perhaps be appreciated in our Western states, which constantly suffer from the plague of locusts.

The other varieties of insects which are a pest for arriving vine plants from the ravages of the phylloxera—an insect whose calamities are the terror of vine-growers in the south of France. The proprietor of a vineyard at Larnia, in the Department of the Rhone brought himself of introducing strawberry plants between the rows of vines. The strawberry plants selected were of a kind which produced more berries, because these berries either repugnant or almost so insect that takes a pleasure in sucking out, poisoning, and decaying the phylloxera. It was like setting one pest to destroy another. The plan was amazingly successful. The strawberry locusts sought out and killed the vine locust on its way, leaving a scale that very soon out a phylloxera was left, and the vines were left in peace to grow their grapes in perfection. This ingenious device has been followed by other vine-growers with equal success, and we are told that their vines have been perfectly healthy since the strawberry plants were introduced among them. A vine-grower in Adelaide has announced that he avoids any danger from the phylloxera by the simple means of obtaining the seeds of the vine as far as is safe to sow them, and then applying a mixture of Canada balsam and turpentine.

CARDINAL CULLEN.

His Eminence Peter, Cardinal Cullen, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Apostolic Delegate, died on the 26th of October, at his residence, Dublin House, Dublin, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born April 27, 1812, in the parish of Ballymore in the county of Kildare, and received his first education at St. Mary's famous school in that town, where, it may be mentioned, the great Edmund Burke had been a pupil. He belonged to a family of the middle class, long settled in the counties of Kildare and Meath, and still resident there as modest gentry. The Cullens are an old Celtic family, and the name Cullen occurs among them more than a century since. Passing through the ecclesiastical college of Carlow, he completed his studies in the Irish College at Rome. In due order he achieved eminent success, and even many honors, subsequently obtained in the private board, he became rector of the Irish College at Rome, and also held for a time the metropolitan of the Propaganda. In 1849 he was selected by the Pope to fill the vacancy in the Archbishopric of Armagh created by the death of Dr. Cullen, although he was not one of the three whom names were submitted by Ireland to the Vatican; and in 1852 he was appointed Archbishop of



THE LATE CARDINAL PETER CULLEN, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Dublin, in succession to Dr. Murray. Finally, in 1861, he was created a Prince of the Church at Carlow, and took for his title that of St. Peter in Bononia, the burial place of the sainted Irish saints, Thomas and Tyrone.

Dr. Cullen was not distinguished either as a preacher or a writer; but, as a theologian, and as the fervent, self-sacrificing supporter of Catholicity and of his Church's rights and dignity, he was one of the most prominent figures of his time.

Church, hospitals, charities, orphanages, and asylums, besides the Buncrana College of Clontarf, of which he was always on ground, the Catholic Curator, and the Mater Secoursus Hospital, an monument of his energy, piety, and zeal. He took the deepest interest in the question of Irish education, and cordially repudiated the measure with reference to it now about to be brought into operation. Despite of popular clamor, and at the risk of personal odium, he secured the British government to introduce in reorganizing the Board of Intermediate during the Famine era, when his great influence was thrown heavily into the scale of constitutional authority. He was at the same time a staunch advocate for every measure likely to decrease intemperance in Ireland.

CHATEAU OF ST. HILARION.

This island of Cyprus abounds in picturesque scenes like the one depicted in our sketch on this page, and when English rule shall have made travel safe and comfortable, its mountains and plains will doubtless become favorite resorts for tourists. By far the best scenery of the island, its history, antiquities, and present condition, is to be found in the interesting volume in which General Sir Canossa, for many years American consul there, narrates the story of his excavations and describes the ruins of its ancient cities.

USES OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

One immense advantage that the electric light possesses over ordinary light, such as gas or kerosene, is that it is independent of oxygen as a sustaining power. It burns so brightly and so long in a vacuum as in the open air. This has been taken advantage of in illuminating the depths of the sea. Electric lamps have been devised that have steadily under water, and it is one of those improved lamps, supplying itself according to the strength of the current employed, that was used to divers in examining the broken hull of the ill-fated *Scaphia*. When the current is too powerful the carbon points recede; and when weak, they approach each other, thereby keeping up a light of equal intensity; and the lamp will burn in any position. It is believed to be a strong case, a fish is seen opposite the carbon points, and a smaller one of color to examine the light before sending another ascent. The casing, which the battery, is perfectly waterproof when closed, and is connected to the battery by means of a double cable of two insulated wires, the cable being made of India rubber, and the two ended by a tape covering. Fifty Bunsen elements placed in boxes of tin compose the battery, which is handy for moving about. The electric lamp, we are told, will burn for an hour in the open air, but in the battery it will burn for twice that period, as the combination of the carbon points is set in rapid as in the open air.

But if electricity leads to aid in the raising of ships, it also constitutes a slow destruction, through the ignition of vapors by electric wires, if it is so near the lamp and assistant, as to speak, in this species of machinery, since our ironclads are now fitted with electric lights and reflecting apparatus likely to be of good service in preventing



CHATEAU OF ST. HILARION, FROM THE VILLAGE OF TEMEROS, NORTH COAST OF CYPRUS.



"A WOMAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE."—[FROM A PICTURE BY J. L. GILBERT.]

"A WOMAN OF CONSTANTINOPLE."

The Oriental type of female loveliness is probably not so much endeared to the romantic imagination of those whose acquaintance with it comes from the reading of poetry as it was in the happy days of Byron's and Fion Macdonald's literary career, some fifty or sixty years ago. There are few young gentlemen, we believe, of this generation who are disposed to give their hearts away to an ideal light of the Harem, such as state formerly supposed to exist in unobtainable domestic felicity in every fortunate Pasha, Bey, and Aga, or weekly Effendi, of the Sultan's happy empire. We are now pretty well undeceived and disillusioned by the hideous bedchambers of the Eastern

question during the past quarter of a century, and by the multitude of travellers and newspaper correspondents, in those of power as well as in the solitary characters, whose prose writings have made us too too familiar with the sorry realities of Mohammedan social life. As for the condition and quality of womanhood in that region of the world, they are evidently such as to render the sex, whether a man possess one wife or half a dozen, the most tedious incubation in their male progenitors. We should not be allowed, for one part, to make an exception in favour of this delicate creature, with her big black eyes daily looking out above the "jashmak," or veil that covers her nose and lips, in M. Giazet's beautiful picture. She is, no doubt, an interesting

member of choice Syrian society, and it is very likely that she also: she has an easy manner, a keen intellect, a refined taste, and a more than a few dolls, and so on, a whole, creating in her company would be the severest penance to any rational man. The women of Constantinople, and the men for their sake, are very much to be pitied.

AFRICAN PASSES.

In this Supplement we add two more to our series of engravings illustrating the principal points of interest in and about Mediterranean. The wild and mountainous character of the necessary thoroughfare the whole country can scarcely be realized by

those whose travels have not been extended through this portion of Asia. Nowhere else in the world is there an independent country so guarded and defended on its borders by mountain ranges, so so intersected and traversed by them. In the northeast, the Alpine region of the Siachen Coast, a wild mountain barrier, cloth by numerous ravines and towering up into the clouds of perpetual ice, makes the high passes of land in Eastern with those in Western Asia, and presents formidable obstacles to communication between the territory of the Persians and that of the British. In the east the parallel chains of the Taurus Mountains, together with those of Kizilagh and Khyber in the north, strongly divide the country from the far region of the Punjab



FORTRESS AND CITADEL OF GHUENER, AFRANDSTAN, WITH THE TWO MINARS

[illegible]

can not be those of the Samanath temple, as they are not of Hindu workmanship, and are not of sandal wood. The probability of this case is that the original ganes were at some time destroyed by fire or by natural decay, and these were substituted for them. One view of Changanassery includes a part of the ruins of the ancient city, with the two lofty minars, both of brick, a hundred feet high and ruined to the summit. These towers and the work of **SHIVA SAMANATH** were spared by the Prince of Choor. **ALLAHABAD**, when he destroyed the capital of the maharaja emperor, in 1142, saved only **MAHARAJA** temple.



PITCHES IN NORWAY.—[See Page 914.]

THE HARDANGER FIORD.

TRAVEL IN Norway presents many attractions for tourists who do not object to a rough ride over mountain roads, mostly bare at this late date, and a general absence of all the comforts and luxuries of civilized life. Nothing can be more characteristic of Norwegian scenery from the north than the rude means of communication between even the most important points. Usually the traveler has to depend upon his own vehicle, or upon the strange and frequently dilapidated contrivances at what are called "stations." The means for tourists lasts only about three months, and during the remainder of the year but very few travelers pass over the roads. In winter, which lasts very long in these high latitudes, the whole country is covered with snow, and sledges

bring in the snow; a number of old white-headed men, smoking pipe-stems, and livery-clad women on horseback, distant inland, with a score or so of little cotton-headed children running about over the snow-covered hills in the neighborhood of the fiords to keep the pipes company, and here and there a straggling host of a boy swinging on a gate and whistling for his own amusement; while cows, goats, sheep, chickens, and other domestic animals and birds, brown, white, and pink all over the yard in such a hazy and rural manner as would delight an artist. This is the ordinary Norwegian station.

The discomforts to be endured on the route are, however, apt to weigh lightly if the scene is young and healthy, inspired with a love of wild scenery, and fond of the rural sports that the remote corners of inland Norway offer in abun-

dantly one of the most picturesque and beautiful in all Norway. It is situated some seven miles south of Bergen, and is usually reached on the journey from Christiania, on the northern coast, to that place. The scenery becomes very grand as the traveler advances northward and reaches Jostedal, which branches off to the northwest toward the most coveted mountains of the Fjorland. From Fjorland, near the head of the fjord, a horse road leads to Hardanger, on the way to the Hardanger Fiord. Those who have made the journey on, however, that travelers desiring to explore this wild scene would be better to proceed to the next station, Ostranden, from whence the distance to Hardanger is about seven miles, and to the Hardanger Fiord ten miles. For travelers who are best up exploring this part of the coast this is undoubtedly the best time, to

beach place. The dog, and only in the southern part of the narrow shore Kala-hag, is very strongly built, with stern and how greatly enjoying, to keep the ball away from the hand is one of the most constant sports. In addition to these larger ones, there are innumerable small boats of every description, which ply the river on various errands, and make the inhabitants of the shore to earn a money living.

The fishes in inland Norway are of the same kind as in the coast, but the salmon is the most abundant in the fjord, and they form a large portion of the food consumed by those living on the shores. Walrus, very numerous salmon, some being as large as eight feet in length. The pulch, a species of carp,



A BOATMAN ON THE FJORD.

are used altogether, both for traveling purposes and the transportation of merchandise from the interior.

The Norwegian stations are situated about the highway at distances of about every eight or ten miles. Nothing that can be called a village is seen in any part of the interior, unless a few straggling farm houses scattered here and there may be considered in that light. "The stations," says J. Ross Edwards, in one of a charming series of papers on Norway published in Harper's Magazine, "usually stand alone in some isolated spot on the river, and consist of a little log or stone hut, a line of shacks, a stable, sometimes a mill and some of other, stone houses, and outbuildings, forming a kind of court or village yard, a cluster of old trees or a regular living about house.

dance. The parts to where we are indebted for the sketches on page 964 were situated by some well-known spots, but, if we may judge by the pictures, good houses with which they enclosed an open space and a garden. One of them was:

"The Hardanger Fiord is the most beautiful as well as the largest in all Norway, and the scenery I give are taken from the river. Little as we find it to be preserved from the small 'mounds,' or farms, which are to be found on the hills round the fiord. Consequently with, which happily is to be got, is in great respect, and we did single out it, although being from the west and not from the east. It might have been better. But as long as the best scene, as there should make the best thing."

The Hardanger Fiord, as regards scenery, is con-

sidered those who follow it to traverse the whole fiord, and enter the road to Bergen again at its mouth, without going over any part of the route twice.

AFLOAT ON THE INDUS.

An English writer observes: "The population of the banks of the Indus is almost everywhere. There can be no doubt that the best of the Lower Indus, for example, lies like the 'Channe' in their boats, and apparently the lower than of every description of persons is seen in the water or floating upon it. The dandi, or least most frequent seen on the river, is a slender vessel, but homely, of square, varying from thirty to fifty feet, with low and steep sides forming an

is a rich and abundant fish, though heavy in a deep degree to the incandescent water. It is largely consumed at the upper, and also dried for exportation, forming an important article in the country trade of India. The fishermen of the Indus boats are seen on an oblique surface, the opening of which is closed by the weight of its body. In this position to pass along, taking the fish with it, and so the end of a long narrow canal, and depositing them in the vessel which is navigated by them.

The value of the fish for commercial purposes is less than that of any other species of the same magnitude. It is eaten only once in the year, and even after the fishing of the spring season it is not available for more than fifty years.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878.

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WITH A SUPPLEMENT
FIVE CENTS



A BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS.—Drawn by W. M. Cox.—[See Page 591.]



A DREAM;
BEFORE AND AFTER THANKSGIVING DINNER.





A GAME OF FOOTBALL.—Shows in 2 hours—[See Page 971.]



THE PRINCESS LOUISE.



THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.



RIDEAU HALL, THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE, OTTAWA, CANADA.—[Paint & Photographs by Trollet, Ottawa.]

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.—[See Page 974.]

4-9
DECEMBER 7, 1878.]

PIRE ON THE BANKS OF THE RED RIVER.—Drawn by W. A. Brown.—[See Page 951.]





GOOD FRIEND FOR IESVS SAKE FORBEARE,
TO DIGG THE DVST ENCLOSED HEARE;
BLESE BE THY MAN THY SPARES THY STONES,
AND CYRST BE HE THY MOVES MY BONES.

OF SHAKESPEARE'S TOMB.



THE TRITON CUP.

It, is 32½ inches high and 7½ inches across, with two handles, and of Oriental form. A pair of ears cross the cup obliquely from top to bottom. A branch of laurel leaves is the principal decoration at right angles to the ears. The fluted ornament at the top and bottom of the cup are heightened by being studded with enameled gold. The laurel branch is also treated in the same manner, but has a greater depth of color. The body of the cup is burnished. Around the base, in Indian script, is the inscription: "Given by Triton Boat Club, New York, New Jersey, 1878."

The Eureka and Pannic cups are both made by the Eureka Manufacturing Company, of Union Square, New York. The Eureka Cup is a perfect cylinder, with three handles and three feet. It is 34 inches high and 24 inches in diameter, and is what is known as a "lily cup" or "jelly cup." The body of this cup is almost entirely burnished. Straight down and parallel to its sides are a pair of ears, ornamented with laurel. The laurel and the rich ornamentation around the upper part of this cup are of the finest repoussé work. The handles and feet of burnished silver are of



THE PANNIC CUP.

beautiful design. The cup is gilded inside.

The Pannic Cup is in the shape of a pan with six handles, and of pure Grecian form. Both the base and the bowl are burnished—the former with plain but heavy ornamentation, and the latter extremely simple. The long and beautiful neck is of chased silver, and richly repoussé work. The ears and handles are in the Eureka Cup parallel to the sides of the cup. This prize is 33 inches high, 24 inches wide at the foot, and 24 inches wide along the neck.

On the base of the Eureka and Pannic cups is engraved: "Given by the Eureka Boat Club of New York, New Jersey, 1878." Besides the ears and laurel, all the cups are encased with water glass, and fresh water plants. The prize cup of sterling silver, and are so situated the front over different courses. The names of the manufacturers are a guarantee of the work. The cups are mounted on ebony pedestals, on which are silver shields bearing



THE EUREKA CUP.

the sides. They are fixed securely in handsome oak boxes, properly padded, and lined with chamois skin.

BOWING PRIZES.

The National Association of Amateur Bowmen at their last annual meeting resolved that they would in future hold a purely national, open only to college events. This is an excellent arrangement, in the view of the fact that new bowmen are not only taking place, even if but few ever compete. Bowmen are being trained. A new bowmen's club challenge were given and accepted, and crews might soon for a new which some take place. The national race will be the Bowmen of America.

There must will take place, either of eight, nine, ten, twelve, fifteen, or sixteen, as may be chosen by the club. The prizes are challenge prizes, to go from winner to winner forever, and are presented to the National Association by the Bowmen of America, New York, New Jersey, and are presented to the last national regatta was held.

The Triton Cup, made by Tiffany &



THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE FAIR EXPOSITION OF 1878.



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"Bacon" travelling is not the most delightful mode of locomotion in the world. The "bacon," or bulkhead, are of the roughest manufacture, and quite devoid of springs of any kind. The bulkheads are generally troublesome, and the most bad, and most and hard are the longest the unhappy traveller experiences, in spite of cushions and pillows laid on a thick bed of straw inside the "bacon." One night, as I was lying in the "bacon," I was awakened by a small amount of clothing being the way with a basket. Had one more of such luck, one might sleep, as it is, the morning job, get, keep one's wits awake. We say to ourselves that nothing could be more comfortable.



AN UNPLEASANT ADVENTURE—ON THE ROAD TO PEER MERE, INDIA.



"WHOM THE GODS WISH TO DESTROY THEY FIRST MAKE MAD."
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APPROACHING-ENTRANCE TO THE KHUJAK PASS FROM QUETTA. ON THE ROAD TO CANDAHAR.

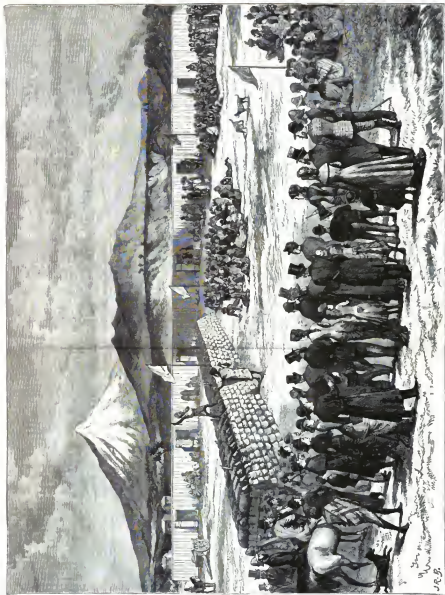
FROM QUETTA TO CANDAHAR.

The Khojak Pass, although narrower and less frequently traversed than the Bolan—the route usually followed by caravans journeying between India and Southern Afghanistan—is nevertheless an entirely practicable road between the British outpost at Quetta and Candahar, the principal city of this portion of the Afghan Empire. There can be no doubt that the mountain frontier of Afghanistan presents fewer obstacles to the transit of an army from India than the cañons, though the positions of the English forces make

as mistakes from the side more desirable in other respects. In leaving Quetta the troops would first pass through a valley overshadowed by the Afghan range and infested by lawless mountaineers, who are ready to attack small parties of travelers, but who would scarcely attempt to interfere with the progress of an armed force. From the valley the Khojak Pass leads by an easy route down to the Peshawar district, and at fourteen miles from Quetta a small stream is passed, which constitutes the frontier of Khelat and Cabul. Another eighteen miles of practicable road brings the traveler by the Samanghat Pass to Bikh-

mi, situated on a plain of red clay soil—on former meadows of the annual herbage, and marked by numerous mounds and several inhabited villages. From Bikhmi a march of fifteen miles attains Arak Khar, several streams being crossed on the way, and a fair sprinkling of inhabitants encountered. There is a good roadstead thence past the source of the Toba range and the populous villages of the Dilwai Glen to the Khojak Pass. The various elevations of this pass are estimated to be, at the most northerly point, 7000 feet; at its highest point, 7400 feet; at Chankah, the northern terminus, 5600 feet. Here, as every

where else along this road, the pasture is abundant. From Chankah to Chaman, and thence to Gaid, some twenty-five miles, the route lies in a northerly direction along a gravelly slope on the undulating surface of a plain, and from Gaid a march of fourteen miles reaches Mal Mandah, the road lying across rolling downs which are entirely uncultivated, except in scanty pasturage and the want of water. After eighteen miles further Khaki Khar is reached, the Khojak Pass, which lies midway at an elevation of 4500 feet, presenting no difficulty to the traveler. Thence a winding route leads to the village of Maki and



MEETING OF NATIVES WITH THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES AT WAITARA, NEW ZEALAND.

action miles farther, across an undulating plain as far as the Argentea River is very shallow stream, though of considerable width, and thence across twelve miles, to the head of the river. From here to Candahar is twelve miles.

An advance upon Candahar would, however, bring the English into immediate conflict with the Durandians—the most powerful of the Afghan tribes. They inhabit a large tract between Herat and Candahar, and, it is estimated, number nearly a million souls. Their lands are held as a military league. The Amirs, being a Durrani by birth, consider their immediate chief and is thus able to rule them more effectively than he can the other tribes. Every plough in the Durand lands has to furnish one horseman for the king's service—a system that was gradually enforced up to the death of Durr Mohammed.

The poorer people live in tents, which usually surround the walled residences of their chiefs. Each section is ruled over by a *Shirak*, who is regularly appointed, and is not only nominally but actually responsible to the Amirs for the conduct of his people. Although very observant of religious ceremonies—no camp being without its mosque, or prison—they show great tolerance toward other sects. As a rule, they are very peaceably disposed and have no intercourse with the other Afghan clans. The consequence is that the opportunities they have had for showing their military qualities have been in the wars carried on against other nations. In these great events they have figured conspicuously, and the reputation they bear as warriors is very high. All travellers in Afghanistan speak well of the Durandis, who are credited with more spirit, bravery, and civilization than the other tribes of the country. Being of the ruling race, they compare themselves with dignity, and show great attachment to their homes. Candahar is invested with a halo of superstition; (thither they carry the bodies of all their great men, and it may readily be conjectured that an English occupation of that city would meet with the most strenuous opposition should it be attempted.

THE MAORI.

New Zealand is inhabited by British settlers and by an aboriginal race who call themselves Maori, and who belong to the Malay division of mankind. Though generally regarded as indigenous, the Maori have a tradition that their ancestors migrated to New Zealand from the island

of Hawaiki about five hundred years ago. They are said to have come in seven canoes, which had outriggers to prevent foundering, and were called *Araia*. These vessels were very different from those subsequently used, having been constructed of craft of a much simpler construction, named *Waka*. The first of these canoes which touched at the island was named *Araia*, and this brought over the first settlers, from whom the Maori are descended. If any faith is to be attached to this tradition, *Hawaiki* is probably the name as *Bea*, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, situated some four thousand miles to the northwest of New Zealand, though how the distance could be traversed by canoe is utterly comprehensible.

The Maori are a tall, handsome people, and whether of a pure or mixed race, occupy no mean place in the scale of humanity. In stature they

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

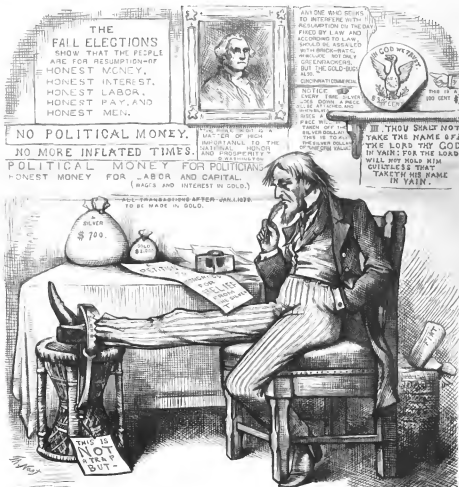
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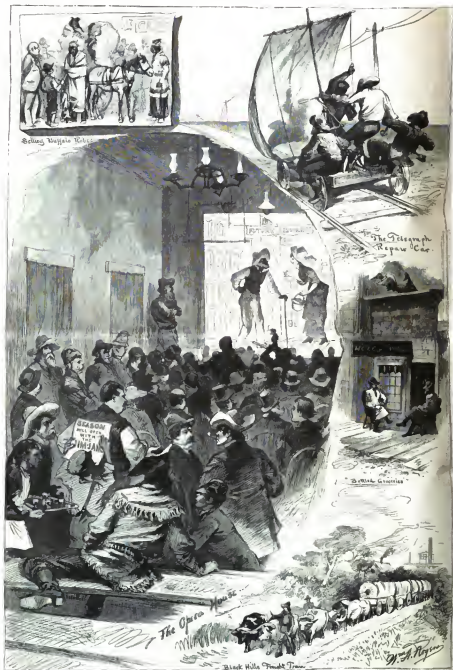
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THE SOONER THE BETTER.

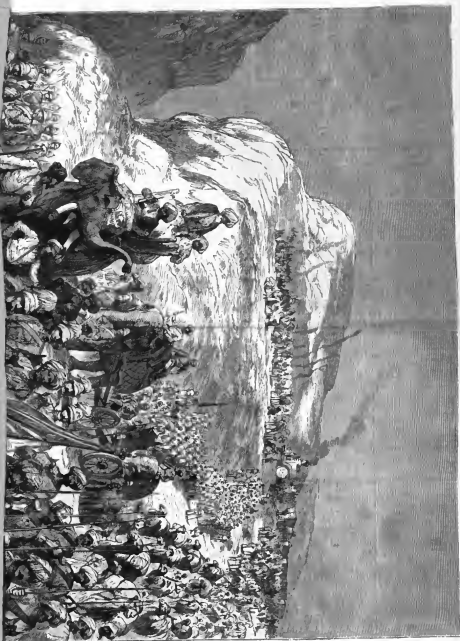


SCENERY IN DEADWOOD, DAKOTA.—DRAWN BY W. A. ROGERS.—[SEE PAGE 988.]



THE NEW LEADER IN CANAL—THE LANSING AT HALYAT—THE "SALVATOR" PASSING THROUGH THE FLAT TO THE BOATHOUSE—FROM A SKETCH BY H. BARNES. (See Page 188.)

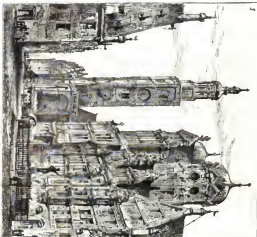






THE FIELD OF BLOOD.

REPRODUCED FROM THE CARICATURE BY M. GAMBETTA. "Monsieur, you must not set such a bad example to Republics. If American Statesmen should fight duels for calling each other names—just think of it!"



RUABIAN ARCHITECTURE.

SE portion of Europe is richer in relics of a glorious past than that part of Germany which was once the wealthy and prosperous duchy of Silesia. Endowed with no more than a name, and parcelled out between the two modern kingdoms of Saxony and Wurtemberg, with little political importance and in great wealth to boast of, yet in whose time it was the cradle of the great GERMANY family, its chiefs exercised authority over the whole country around, and its capital was one of the great commercial centres of the world. At one time Silesia was the centre of German art as represented by the Silesians, BRUNNEN, and ALBRECHT, while its architects may find their own land with nearly and magnificent buildings, of which the cathedrals of Angsburg and Elm alone would serve to illustrate them, but were used for to erect the finest cathedrals of Silesia and Prussia, and even portions of the great monastery of Silesia.

Among the more marvellous of architectural art as to be found in Silesia, none are more imposing than those of Angsburg, whose history, much of which may be read in its monuments, dates back to the days of the CAROLINGIANS. The foundation of Angsburg was the "citadel" planned by the Emperor ARNOLD after the conquest of the Vandal, probably on the site of the former residence of that people. It was called Angsburg (Friedberg), from whence comes the present name. It became the capital of the province of Silesia, and held state by the throne in the 13th century, and afterward made part of the dominion of the French kings. In the year of CALISTO's reign, when the Emperor was again destroyed. After the division of CALISTO's empire it

came under the Duke of Silesia, but becoming rich by commerce, it was able to purchase gradually many privileges, and finally became a free city of the empire. After this it rose to greater prosperity than ever, reaching the summit of its importance by the beginning of the 14th century. All throughout the city may be seen evidence of the great wealth of the inhabitants and the interest felt in art during those the palmy days of its existence.

The first church of our group, University of Silesian architecture, gives a view of the principal church of Angsburg, the Maximilian Church. The large building on the right is the Rathaus, while just beyond is seen the tower "Perfekte Thurm," over three hundred and fifty feet in height. The Maximilian Church, more than a mile in length, is lined on both sides with ancient houses decorated with fresco paintings embracing a great variety of subjects, ranging from portraits of emperors, clerics, and ladies to pictures of imperial diets, great battles, and other matters of national pride. Angsburg was celebrated for its human work during the Middle Ages, and these examples of skill in tracing the moral one to be seen in the three magnificent fountains which adorn the Maximilian Church, and the splendid shields and trophies which ornament the gates of the buildings and other public buildings. The cathedral of Angsburg, though not a very grand specimen of architecture, contains much that is interesting, and is rich in art treasures of the earlier Silesian school. Fine paintings are to be seen over the altar of the altar. The church, Zimmern, and Kasten tower. The nave is also worthy of attention, being in the very earliest Romanesque style, and covered by bronze doors carved with best relief which rep-



SUMMIT OF MOUNT OLYMPUS, CYPRUS.

A CLASSIC MOUNTAIN.

In presenting our readers with a view of Mount Olympus, in the island of Cyprus, we should like to add to the interest of the scene by insisting that here was the favored dwelling-place of Immortal Jove and the other deities that figure so conspicuously in classic poetry. Unfortunately, however, there is so much mystery about the precise location of the Mount Olympus of Cyprian mythology and romance that it is difficult to form any opinion as to which, among the several peaks requiring in the same high-sounding title was real-

ly regarded by the ancients as the abode of Jupiter's most illustrious son. Cyprian tradition gives no clue to any great crags connected with the holy mountain that rises on her eastern shore, neither can we learn whether it was here or on another promontory of the same name on the northwestern side of the island that the once famous Temple of Zeus Acraea once stood.

Modern travelers find little to tell us of the Mount Olympus of Cyprus, except that it is a beautiful mountain rising above a range of lofty hills clothed in magnificent forests of cedar. Many of the finest trees have been cut down, but

the supply still seems unlimited. In height the mountain stands some 3,500 feet above the sea-level, and is situated midway between the towns of Nicosia and Larnaca, while on its side prevails the little village of Protokomna—a fitting place for persons who intend to visit the summit. Here a most beautiful view of the surrounding heights, the sea beyond, and indeed of the whole island of Cyprus, may be obtained. It was this fact that induced Mr. J. Thompson, the photographic artist to whom we are indebted for our sketches, to ascend the misty heights of Olympus. Having visited Cyprus for the purpose of obtaining

views of its scenery, and of the costumes, figures, and dwellings of its inhabitants, the ascent of the mountain was naturally one of his most important objective points. Of his experiences in endeavoring to reach it, and of the protest that was made against modern art by the spirit of air that inhabits a classic mountain, we may judge from our second sketch and the following note sent us by Mr. Thompson:

"Accompanied by an Arab drayman, HARRIS KIN, and my muleman, I rested at Protokomna for the night. It is the village nearest to the summit of Mount Olympus, built on the crest of



PHOTOGRAPHS ON MOUNT OLYMPUS, CYPRUS.



between Major Cavagnari and the Commander of Ali-Majid. A. The Khyber Pass.

THE BRITISH TROOPS NOVEMBER 21.—[FROM A SKETCH BY MAJOR CAVAGNARI AND MAJOR C. W. WILSON.]

of the great clan of the Bakhar Rajpoots, second only to the Soudan of Thakpore in numbers, and possessing a real pedigree of a thousand years, and a family one of you-durable wealth. (It. Mahari) Fattah Khan is an ambitious man, and celebrated for his feats in horse-riding, and is at this time with round of danger, but of the spot generally used. The master of Nawab Chaudhri Khan is the fourth generation is Amer Khan, the Prince

of Pindia, and the terror of Central India, who, after an adventurous life of plunder and rapine, arrived at for himself the principality of Tonk, in Rajpootana, and obtained his recognition as a sovereign prince from the British government less than a century ago.

In the 14th of September the members of the mission were assembled at Peshawar, and every thing was ready for an advance. Great efforts had been made by the Natives to induce the Eng-

lish and camp-followers to within the smallest limits consistent with the dignity of a powerful nation advancing into a friendly country. The army consisted of the elements of discipline, equipment, rendering himself with a single-poled tent. A double-poled tent was taken for the men and officers. An few servants as possible were taken, and all unnecessary stores deposited with, but not within the camp near-

ness. This ended the first of the British advance of the difference existing between the Government of Afghanistan and the British government. Since then the British have been in a battle fought in the Khyber Pass, resulting in the capture of the fortress of Ali-Majid, and also the village of Lala Chuan, which was given over for the return of the whole party to Peshawar.

of some seven hundred followers, with about three hundred camels, and two hundred and fifty mules. The order for the start was about to be issued, when suddenly the news arrived that the garrison at Ali-Majid—small fort perched on a hill which commands the Khyber Pass, the route to be taken by the mission—had retreated unless from Ali-Majid to keep the advance of the English army into Afghan territory. The advance would have been to push slowly upon the face of the whole party, unless they were willing to turn back at the first relief. In which case the dignity of the mission would have been completely sacrificed. The decision appeared to be an exceedingly awkward one, but it was finally decided that the best course to pursue would be to send forward Major Cavagnari, with a small escort to overtake the retreat of the mission, compelling the pass. Accordingly Major Cavagnari set out from Peshawar, and at that point he found an escort consisting of some of the most important men of the neighbourhood—several chiefs of the Khyber, who had undertaken to conduct the English through the Khyber Pass unless forced down to do so by the Americans—a detachment of their own cavalry. With these he was to go on to ward Ali-Majid until he should be stopped either by a sufficient show of force or by the assistance on the part of the American officials that were would be employed to protect the passage of the mission. In the morning the Natives waited at Peshawar to learn the issue of events.

At half past nine on the morning of tomorrow the Elia, Major Cavagnari set out from Peshawar at the post-house several of driving him. After proceeding some four miles along the river, the little party came in sight of Ali-Majid, which stands on a high, some six hundred feet above the level of a small stream winding along the bottom of the pass, and called by country people, the Khyber River. On arriving at the heights above the village of Lala Chuan, however, it was found that the pickets from Ali-Majid had been placed on the ridge in front, which commanded not only the descent to the village, but also the remainder of the road to the fort, which from this point lies through the bed of the river. As soon as it was ascertained that this point had been cleared to expose the advance of the English, messages were sent to the officers in command of the garrison, desiring that he should come out to an interview with Major Cavagnari, or else permit the latter to be proved unassailable to Ali-Majid.

After considerable delay a reply was brought in the effect that Fattah Khan was about to come to Lala Chuan, where he would hold an interview with the English officer. Major Cavagnari, accompanied by Captain Jenkins and a number of the staff, then descended into the bed of the river, leaving the main battle with the escort on the heights above to cover the movement in case matters should not turn out favorably. After some half an hour's party Fattah Khan gave Major Cavagnari distinctly to understand that if the British mission advanced it would be opposed by force of arms. Although the responsibility that would rest with the Army if a peaceful relation was rejected in this manner was placed out to the committee, he decisively declared that he had no other alternative. The interview ended with some Oriental expressions of friendship, and the English officers rejoined their men and returned to camp. The result of the meeting between the officers and the commander of the fort was communicated to the British Government by the British Government during the day, and on the same evening the government gave orders for the return of the whole party to Peshawar.

This ended the first of the British advance of the difference existing between the Government of Afghanistan and the British government. Since then the British have been in a battle fought in the Khyber Pass, resulting in the capture of the fortress of Ali-Majid, and also the village of Lala Chuan, which was given over for the return of the whole party to Peshawar.

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THE NEW INDIAN WAR

NOW, NO BARBARIAN INTERFERENCE, BUT LET US HAVE A SQUARE FIGHT.





THE LATE GEORGE THOMPSON.



WILLIAM MORRIS, POET AND ARTIST.—(See Page 1001.)

GEORGE THOMPSON.

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 Two portraits of the late General Thompson, one in England, in the present number of *Harper's*, is copied from an admirable daguer-type taken on his second visit to the United

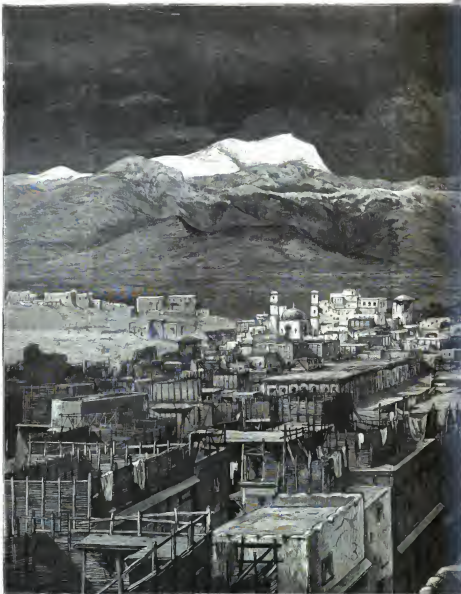
States, in 1850, and in the forty-sixth year of his age. His numerous friends and admirers on both sides of the Atlantic can not fail to be gratified in having him thus brought to their recollection, as the original was deemed a striking "counterpart" of his features at that time. Mr. Thompson was born in Liverpool on the

19th of June, 1804, and departed this life on the 9th of October, 1878. He father was a man of cultured mind and literary attainments, and his mother a woman of good understanding. In very early life he began to cultivate that aptitude for public speaking which ultimately made him conspicuous among the most eloquent orators in

Great Britain. At the age of eighteen he was a prominent member of several metropolitan debating societies in London. In 1821 he entered into the service of the London Anti-Slavery Society, and succeeded by his eloquent advocacy of the cause of the West India Islanders in electing him to the position of secretary of the same.



THE NEW RÉGIME IN CANADA—THE ST. ANDREW'S BALL AT MONTREAL.—FROM A SKETCH BY HENRI FARRER.—(See Page 1011.)



THE AFGHAN WAR—PESHAWAR

AT THE GATE OF THE PASS.

PESHAWAR VALLEY, a province of the Punjab, forms the northeastern corner of the British Empire in India, and fronts immediately upon Afghanistan, of which it was originally a part. Through it passes the great route which connects the India to Amak, and leads, by way of the passes of the Kohistan Mountains, to Kabul and Herat. It is also traversed by the great truck road from Lahore to the city of Peshawar, along which is situated in times of peace the army of the Punjab.

In 1879 the Afghans surrounded the province of Peshawar to its river border, the great Indian

river, from which again it was seized by the English during the famous Sikh wars, which gave the latter dominion over the whole of the Punjab. At present the city of Peshawar is regarded as the most important military post within the British possessions. The regular garrison consists of three batteries of artillery, two English regiments, two of native cavalry, and one of infantry. There is a series of mud forts along the frontier line, which are usually occupied by detachments of native troops, namely, Fort Mackeson, commanding the Kohistan Pass, Fort Mather, at the entrance of the Tarnak Pass, and Fort Bhekholder which commands the Carappa Pass, leading to Lalpore, the strong garrison of Peshawar

itself standing sentinel at the mouth of the Khyber, with the police watch-tower on the extreme frontier line.

The city of Peshawar, when visited in the early part of the present century by General Evers, great, commander of the English troops during the Afghan war of 1842, was a flourishing town, about five miles in extent, and reported to contain 100,000 inhabitants. When compelled to surrender to the enemy, it suffered the usual fate of conquered cities. Its way of conquest was the inhabitants he ordered the demolition of the Bala Hissar, at once the capital and the state residence, destroyed the fine houses of the chief Afghans, despoiled the mosques, and by cutting

down groves and orchards laid waste the surrounding country. Under the rule of the Sikhs, oppression and exactions prevailed for a time, but the revival of the former prosperity. Commerce languished, and the residents of Peshawar were obliged to look on and see the finest ornaments of their city destroyed, and their religious edifices, many of which were splendid specimens of Oriental architecture, willfully pulled down. The great monument of Sikh rule which remains is the fortress erected by them on the site of Bala Hissar. It covers a square of 230 yards, and is encircled by mud walls at each angle, every corner having in front of it a semicircular bastion. There is a hauss-hayle all round, of

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CHANCE TO THE KHYBER PASS.

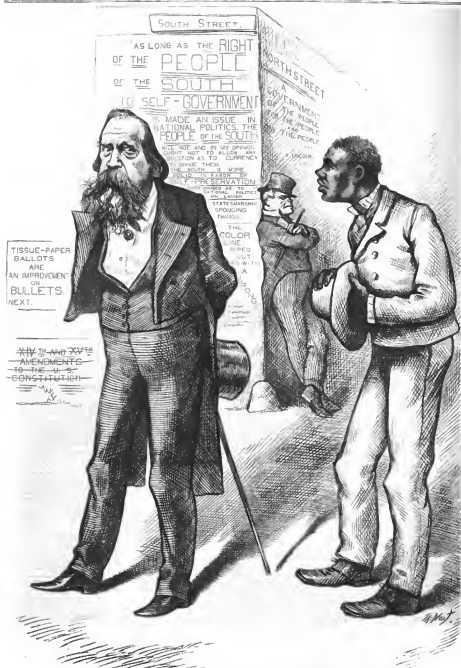
a wet dish, turn-homes, face, and is hardy post. Outside, the to in being of Akhaz 1000, which served to the red velvet camp and luxury food. The whole country is fertile, and its principal crops are rice, wheat, barley, and maize, whilst English vegetables are cultivated with great success. The grapes of Peshawar are celebrated in all parts of Northern India, and are cultivated in the villages on the Ravi River without much trouble, whilst plums, apples, peaches, pineapples, melons, and various grow in abundance, although inferior in flavor to those grown in Europe. The valley is said, however, to be a suitable place of residence for Europeans, the climate being so extremely healthy as to have gained it among the British soldiers the title of the "Valley of Death." The weather is exceedingly hot in summer, but not so pleasant in winter. During November, De-

cember, January, and February it very much resembles the climate of the north of France, whilst the thermometer in June and July frequently reaches 110° in the shade. There is no rainy season, as in other parts of India, but there are frequently days of incessant rain during a hot wet all the winter months. Since the British occupation of the valley there have been as many as seven cholera epidemics of a very fatal character. The few connections of the place testify to the fact that many a young soldier crossed the Indus never to return. The repeated assassinations of Europeans which have taken place in the district have also rendered it famous in the annals of Indian history.

Since 1849, when the postoffice passed under British dominion, all restrictions upon trade have been removed, and the commerce of Peshawar has expanded rapidly. During the winter months the capital city is the great mart for the whole of Central Asia, and its streets are crowded with motley groups of strangers from Cabul, Ghazni, Chitral, Kohistan, Pagar, Kharak, and hundreds of unknown places, known only to those who are very familiar with the geography of this remote part of the world. These men generally bring down horses, furs, skins, carpets, and rough woollen cloth, which they readily sell in the Peshawar market.

Peshawar is not only known to the Central

Asia world as a place of merchandise, but it has always had its reputation as a centre of learning. Sir Akbar Durrani, Pir Wazir, Kaka, Nana, and more recently the Akhund of Dera, are names as well known in the Mohammedan theological world as Wren and Porter and Pictet are known in English students. Consequently an extensive book trade is carried on in Peshawar, and every year numerous manuscripts of Koran and other religious books find their way over the steep mountainous passes to the regions of Turkistan and Shikhar, for the sheikhs of Islamism, who are famous for the study of Mohammedan books, which are printed by thousands at Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, and Bombay. Peshawar



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JOHN GILBERT.—PRESIDENT OF SOCIETY.—[SEE PAGE 1016.]



OLE BULL.—VIOLINIST OF NORWAY.—[SEE PAGE 1016.]

CHICAGO LOAN EXHIBITION.

The Ladies' Decorative Art Society of Chicago recently opened a Fair-Lent Exhibition, following the example of the parent society in this city. With a liberality deserving of the highest praise, the citizens of Chicago are thus art treasures in the exhibition room, and give the public an

opportunity to feast their eyes on paintings, sculptures, bronzes, engravings, beautiful specimens of pottery and porcelain, and other objects of interest.

The society under whose auspices this exhibition is held was organized in May, 1873. It now numbers about 250 active members, and during the past year has given constant instruction to

art teachers employed by the society. Several scholarships have been established for the benefit of those who can not afford to pay for instruction, and the number will probably be increased during the coming year. An art library is also in process of collection, which already includes a large number of works that illustrate the history and development of the fine arts. *Harper's*

possess of lectures, and the reading of essays on subjects connected with art are among the means adopted by the society to interest the public in the efforts which it was organized to promote. These efforts have been attended with great success, and have done much toward the extension of art knowledge and culture among the people of the city.



THE CHICAGO LOAN EXHIBITION.—[FROM A SKETCH BY G. B. HENCKS.]



REGIMONT'S TIP-ON, THE REGIMENT MOUNTAIN OF THE SULIMAN RANGE, ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER OF THE PUNJAB

SOLOMON'S THRONE.

THE above engraving gives a view of the Damm, or Boulder Lake, which lies between the Suliman Mountains and the river Indus, and forms a portion of the British possessions in India. This tract formerly constituted a part of Herat's Peshawar kingdom of Lohori, but was annexed by the English at the close of the Sikh war. With the exception of the small districts that are under cultivation, it presents in general the appearance of a plain of smooth, level clay, bare of trees, but sprinkled with bushes, tamarisks, and occasionally ones of a larger size. These seldom ex-

ceed the height of thirty feet, both soil and climate being unfavorable to their further growth. In places the clay surface is more partly composed of a loose and unconsolidated sand. The clay seems to be deposited by the waters either of the Indus or of the numerous small rivers which, during the season of the melting snow, stream down from the mountains. Where only irrigated, it is very productive, and few countries are more fertile than the Damm, or this portion of the plain which extends along the bank of the Indus. The Damm is strewed with towns and villages, among the more important of which are Dera Feroz Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Dera Ismail Khan.

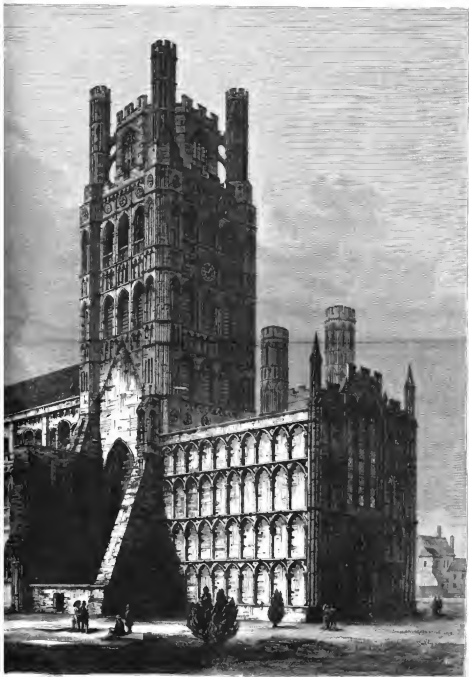
From a house-top in the latter place the view given in our engraving was obtained.

The western boundary of this plain is formed by the Suliman Mountains, which also constitute the dividing line between the British possessions and Afghanistan. There may be said to commence in latitude $33^{\circ} 50'$ and to extend due south to nearly the seventeenth meridian of longitude for a distance of about 230 miles. They attain their greatest height in latitude $31^{\circ} 45'$, where the "Tablet-Suliman, or Suliman's Tomb," which is seen in our picture, rises some 11,000 feet above the sea. Of its geological structure scarcely any thing is known. Various only

since that "it results of recent formations, principally sandstone and secondary limestone, rising in successive and other anticlinal ridges, the strata being much shattered and contorted, and often overlaid by shingle." The eastern declivity of this range rises rather steeply to the valley of the Indus, giving rise to the water-courses already alluded to as watering the Damm. The eastern slope, which extends to the desert tablelands of Swatow, is much more gradual. It is remarkable that no stream rising in this range is known to reach the sea by any channel except the Kuram, which discharges a steady volume of water into the Indus above Kala Bakh.



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[See Page 1028.]

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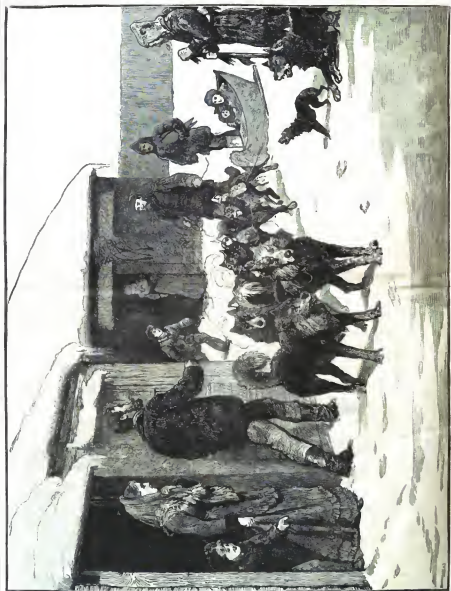
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